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"Ceux qui jugent d'un ouvrage par regle, ſont à l'égard des autres, comme ceux qui ont un montre a l'égard de ceux qui n'en ont point."

PASCAL.

They who judge of a work by rule, are, with reſpect to other readers, like a man who has a watch, compared to him who only gueſſes at the time.

ART. I. *Archæologia, or Miſcellaneous Tracts relating to Antiquity. Publiſhed by the Society of Antiquaries of London. Volume XIII.* 4to. 435 pp. White. 1800.

THIS volume comes out under the auſpices of a new director, and, it ſeems, of a new printer alſo. We hail with pleaſure the renewal of the work, as old Charon did the preſent of the golden bough, *longo poſt tempore viſum*, and have determined to give it an earlier attention than, from various avocations, we were enabled to do to the preceding volume*. After an interval, greater, we believe, by a year than has occurred between the publication of any two former volumes, we were naturally led to expect ſuperior entertainment, both in quantity and quality. But on opening the volume, and running over the table of Contents, we muſt confeſs our expectations were con-

* See Brit. Crit. vol. xiii. pp. 97, 275, 356.

ſiderably damped. We mean not, however, to depreciate the merits of the preſent volume, in which there are ſome memoirs both intereſting and inſtructive, but only to ſpeak of its comparative merits, when weighed in the ſcale of criticiſm with ſome others which have preceded it. In a feaſt conſiſting of ſo many different diſhes, and prepared for the intellectual appetite by ſuch a variety of literary purveyors, that palate muſt be faſtidious indeed, which cannot find ſomething to pleaſe and to gratify it. To this feaſt, for ſuch we muſt always conſider a new volume of this publication, without further ceremonious preamble, we ſhall introduce our readers.

I. *A Deſcription of what is called a Roman Camp in Weſtphalia, by the Abbé Mann, in a Letter addreſſed to the Preſident.* Read April 7, 1796.

"This Roman camp, as it is called in the country about it, is ſituated on a high plain adjoining to a hamlet, called in the maps *Barrum* or *Barnum*, near the eaſtern limit of the duchy of Cleves, belonging to the king of Pruſſia. It is about 2½ Engliſh miles W. by S. of the city of Dorſten, on the river Lippe, which falls into the Rhine at Weſel; and about a mile S. of the ſaid river, and ⅛ of a mile from the high road leading from Dorſten to Duiſbourg.

"The ground called the camp is about half a mile in breadth, and a mile in length, being the north-eaſtern corner of a very extenſive heath, which continues without interruption towards the ſouth-weſt, near twelve miles, as far as Sterkerad and Dinſlagen, and with ſeveral interruptions weſtward almoſt to Weſel. The whole is ſand intermixed with pebbles, and covered with heath: there are alſo many bogs and marſhes on it." P. 2.

The elevated ſituation, which commands a tract of adjacent country of from twenty to thirty miles diſtance; a *vallum* diſcernible on the north ſide; and various *tumuli*, which probably were a part of, or adjoining to, a field of battle; ſeem more particularly to have given this place the name of a Roman camp. "Since no part of North Germany," as the Abbé obſerves, "was more frequented by the Romans than the banks of the river Lippe (olim *Luppia*) near to which theſe *tumuli* are placed," it is fair to conclude, that theſe could be no other than Roman works. The names of the Roman Generals who fought here are then mentioned, and the Roman appellations of the various poſts and ſtations are given from *memory*, for the Abbé, when he wrote the memoir, was deſtitute of books, and all literary aid. There is a plate alſo annexed, ſhowing the ſituation of the grounds and *tumuli*. This deſcription was taken on the ſpot, October 17 and 25, 1794, and addreſſed to the Preſident

Preſident by the Abbé, as a mark of gratitude for being elected an Honorary Member of the Society.

II. *Some Obſervations upon the Life of Cecily Ducheſs of York, Daughter of Ralph de Nevil, Earl of Weſtmoreland and of Richmond, by Joan, natural Daughter of John Duke of Lancaſter. Communicated by the Rev. Mark Noble, F. S. A.* Read April 14, 1796.

The hiſtorian of the Protectoral Houſe of Cromwell is well known for his uncommon perſeverance in genealogical reſearches; and he has put together the ſeveral eventful circumſtances of this illuſtrious Lady's long life in a very ſtriking manner. After giving a ſketch of thoſe turbulent contentions between the White and Red Roſes, in which both her huſband and children bore ſo conſpicuous a part, he ſums up the whole in theſe words.

"Many and great were the changes this princeſs ſaw; ſhe lived in the reigns of five ſovereigns. She ſaw the crown of France wreſted from the infant brow of king Henry VI. and ſhe ſaw him deprived of that of England, reſtored, again dethroned, and his innocent blood cruelly ſpilt. She ſaw her ſon king Edward IV. crowned, dethroned, reſtored, and cut off by his intemperance at an early age. She ſaw her grandſon king Edward V. upon the throne, but deprived of his ſceptre, impriſoned, and murdered, by whom, and when, perhaps, ſhe never knew. She ſaw her younger ſon, king Richard III. uſurp the regal honours, and loſe them ſoon after, with his life, when not more than thirty-two, or at the moſt thirty-five years of age; and, finally, ſhe ſaw the enemy of her family, who had vanquiſhed him, proclaimed by the name of king Henry VII.

"In her life-time there were theſe queens: Joan, relict of king Henry IV. Catherine, the dowager of king Henry V. Margaret, Elizabeth, Ann, and Elizabeth, the conſorts of king Henry VI. king Edward IV. king Richard III. and king Henry VII. It is difficult to ſay, which of theſe illuſtrious females was moſt unfortunate. Cecily was deprived of the title of queen only by the premature death of her huſband, owing to his own intemperate anger.

"She ſaw theſe princes of Wales: Edward, the amiable ſon of the unhappy king Henry VI. Richard, duke of York, her huſband, for ſo was he created. Edward, her grandſon, the ſon of king Edward IV. and who afterwards was ſtyled king Edward V. Edward, ſon of king Richard III. alſo her grandſon; and Arthur, her great-grandſon, the ſon of king Henry VII. None of theſe princes of Wales were fortunate, for they all came to violent deaths, except the two laſt, and they died at a very early age.

"She lived to ſee all theſe different modes of ſucceſſion ſettled as power or intereſt prevailed. Edward, prince of Wales, was recognized as ſucceſſor to his father king Henry VI. but this prince was deprived of all claim to the crown, it being transferred from him, to be veſted

in the duke of York her huſband: ſhe ſaw him attainted; after which, prince Edward was reſtored to his birth-right, but ſhe ſaw him again deprived in favour of king Edward IV. and what iſſue he might have; but prince Edward was again reinſtated in the order of ſucceſſion, with remainder over to George duke of Clarence and his iſſue, in excluſion of the exiled king Edward IV. and his progeny. But all theſe ſtrange projects were overthrown by the reſtoration of king Edward IV. when the ſucceſſion was renewed to his children. Upon the death of that luxurious monarch, ſhe ſaw his iſſue baſtardized, and the reverſion of the crown given to Edward, prince of Wales, ſon of king Richard III. and, after his death, ſhe ſaw the uſurper, her ſon, ſettle the ſucceſſion upon Edward, earl of Warwick, ſon of the late duke of Clarence; but upon ſome new turn of affairs, it was taken from this grandſon of hers, to be given to another; it being ſettled by Richard upon John de la Pole, the ſon of her daughter Elizabeth, by John de la Pole, duke of Suffolk: but this diſpoſition of things was overturned ſoon after by the event of the battle of Boſworth, and this unfortunate prince, who became earl of Lincoln, hating the change of affairs, was ſlain in 1489*, at the battle of Stoke, fighting againſt king Henry VII. in whoſe iſſue the ſucceſſion at length reſted." P. 16.

We have always conſidered it as a ſtrong proof, not only of the purity and integrity, but of the great good ſenſe and ſound judgment of the Dutcheſs, that ſhe could conduct herſelf through the ſtorms of ſtate, between alternately riſing and falling parties, in ſuch a manner as to gain the reſpect of both. Notwithſtanding the aſſertions thrown out againſt her by the Lancaſtrians, there cannot be a more convincing teſtimony of their falſehood, than her being permitted to live to a good old age, and in the quiet enjoyment, to the very laſt, of the rich dower which ſhe poſſeſſed.

Mr. Noble remarks, that "our peerages do not tell us, whether ſir Richard Pole, who married Margaret counteſs of Saliſbury, daughter of George duke of Clarence, was in any way related to John de la Pole, duke of Suffolk, the huſband of Elizabeth, one of the daughters of Cecily dutcheſs of York." We can take upon us to ſay, that they were not in the ſmalleſt degree related *originally*, though latterly nearly connected, through the Plantagenet line, by Sir Richard Pole's having married the niece, and John de la Pole, Duke of Suffolk, the ſiſter, of Edward IV.

This Sir Richard Pole, Knt. who married Margaret Plantagenet, was the ſon of Sir Jeffrey Pole, Knt. of a family of ancient gentry in Wales; whereas the John de la Pole, Duke of Suffolk, was deſcended from the De la Poles of *Hull*. The

* This, we ſuppoſe, is an error of the preſs. It ſhould be 1487.

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firſt of this family taken notice of, according to Dugdale*, was William de la Pole, an active merchant in Hull, who had two ſons, Richard and William. The deſcendants of Richard ended in Joan, who became the wife of Reginald Braybroke. William, the younger ſon, was a great merchant, firſt at Ravenſrod, and afterwards at Hull, being the firſt Mayor of that rich town, and was created by Edward III. a Knight Banneret, for having ſupplied him with money on ſome urgent occaſions; for which ſervices he calls him, in one of his grants, "dilectus *mercator* noſter." He was ſucceeded by Michael de la Pole, his ſon and heir, who, 6 Richard II. was conſtituted Chancellor and Keeper of the Great Seal; and, by letters patent, 6th of Auguſt, 9 Richard II. advanced to the title and dignity of Earl of Suffolk. He died at Paris, 5th of September, 12 Richard II. By his wife, Catherine, daughter and heir to Sir John de Wingfield, Knt. he left Michael, his ſon and heir, and a daughter, Anne; which Michael died at Harfleur, 1415, leaving Michael, his ſon and heir, twenty-three years old, who within a month was ſlain at the battle of Agincourt. To him ſucceeded his brother William, then nineteen years of age, who, 21 Henry VI. in caſe the Duke of Glouceſter ſhould die without iſſue, obtained the title and honour of Earl of Pembroke; and, 23 Henry VI. was advanced to the title of Marquis of Suffolk, created Lord High Admiral of England, and Lord Chamberlain; and, 26 Henry VI. through his great intereſt with the Queen, Duke of Suffolk: but afterwards beheaded, in Dover road, on the ſide of a cock-boat. He left a ſon and heir, John, who, as it was before ſtated, married Elizabeth, ſiſter to Edward IV. by whom he had five ſons; John, Earl of Lincoln; Edmund; Humphrey, a clerk; Edward, Archdeacon of Richmond; and Richard, ſlain at Pavia, in Italy, 1425. This Earl of Lincoln, by the order of Richard III. was proclaimed heir-apparent to the crown, paſſing by the daughters of his brother, Edward IV. but was killed, as Mr. Noble has remarked, 6th of June, 1487, at the battle of Stoke. Edmund, his next brother, was beheaded 30th of April, 5 Henry VIII. leaving an only daughter, Anne, who became a nun; and with this Edmund, the male line of the De la Poles became extinct. We have thought it neceſſary thus to trace their deſcent, in proof of our aſſertion, and to clear up the miſtakes of genealogiſts and hiſtorians, who are very apt to confound the two families together, on account of the ſimi-

* Baronage ii. 482,

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larity of their names, and their near connection, as we have ſhown, by intermarriage with the blood royal.

III. *Deſcription of a Gold Medal, ſtruck upon the Birth of King Charles II. By the Rev. Mark Noble, F. A. S. in a Letter addreſſed to Wilſon Ayleſbury Roberts, Eſq. F. A. S.* Read May 5, 1796.

The obverſe exhibits the buſt of Charles I. crowned, with a ruff, and a military ſcarf over his armour, inſcribed CAROLVS D. G. MAG. BRIT. FRA. ET HIB. REX. The reverſe ſhows the royal infant in a ſuperb chair, with Mars and Mercury holding a wreath over him. The motto is REDDAT AVOS. In the exergue the date of his birth, MAII 29, 1630. The ſize is that of King Charles I.'s twenty ſhilling pieces of gold, and the weight 6 dwts 18 gs.

"It is well known how much king Charles I. loved the arts, and what care he took to have his coins more beautiful than any of his predeceſſors. His money is more varied in type than that of any of our ſovereigns. He was extremely pleaſed in diverſifying the type or faſhion of his coins, and he excelled all our monarchs in the number and variety of his medals, which he continued occaſionally to ſtrike until the unhappy civil wars; and even after that time his coins, from their beauty, their reference to events and places, and their dates, may be almoſt ranked with medals." P. 21.

As a ſmall number only of medals *of gold*, and thoſe of a diminutive ſize, were known to have been iſſued by Charles I. Mr. N. conſiders this as an unique, and probably one of a very few preſented on the occaſion to ſome ſelect perſonages. It is certainly therefore very valuable, and every way deſerving of a rank in the Engliſh ſeries.

IV. *A Deſcription of an unpubliſhed Gold Coin of King Charles I. In a Letter addreſſed to the Rev. John Brand, One of the Secretaries to the Society of Antiquaries, by the Reverend Mark Noble, F. A. S.* Read Nov. 10, 1796.

This coin, though ſmall, is of peculiarly elegant workmanſhip, from a dye, as Mr. N. thinks, of the great artiſt Briot. The obverſe exhibits his Majeſty's profile, with the uſual inſcription, and, behind the head, III. The reverſe bears a ſhield of the royal arms, with the motto CHRISTO AVSPICE REGNO; over which is EBOR; and the mint-mark on both ſides is a lion paſſant guardant. Theſe are ſuppoſed to ſhow, that it was coined at York for a three ſhilling piece. But as the only *regular* mints eſtabliſhed by this King, for money of gold, were in the Tower of London, and at Oxford, and none was coined there of leſs value than the Britiſh crown, that had

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come to the knowledge of Mr. Snelling, Mr. N. was inclined to conjecture, that this piece had been ſtruck off in a different metal from what it was deſigned to be current in.

"I ſhould at firſt," ſays he, "have thought this had been ſtruck off from the dye of a ſilver three-pence; eſpecially as it is exactly like that given in the plates publiſhed by this Society, had the ſize been the ſame; but this drawing ſhews that it is much larger than the three-pence given in thoſe plates. Snelling gives types of the three-pences of the York mint very different from this. The motto, which never appears upon any of king Charles I.'s gold coins, is another argument in favour of its not having been a regular coin, but a piece ſtruck from the dyes of a ſilver three-pence. But, as ſuch ſpecimens in other metals are very rarely, if ever, found ſo far back as this reign, and as the monarch who ſtruck the piece coined a far greater variety of money than any other of his predeceſſors, or ſucceſſors, I do not ſee any reaſon why it ſhould not be looked upon as a real coin, ſtruck in York, of the value of three ſhillings. If it is ſo, it may be pronounced very valuable, as it is, I apprehend, an unique." P. 25.

This ideal value, however, we muſt unfortunately deſtroy; having ſeen, in the collection at the Britiſh Muſeum, a ſilver three-pence of Charles I. coined at York, which in ſize, mint-marks, and every particular, tallies exactly with the gold coin here engraved. The author's firſt conjecture, therefore, was undoubtedly right.

V. *A complete Liſt of the Royal Navy of England in* 1509. *Extracted from an original Manuſcript in the Poſſeſſion of Dr. Leith of Greenwich, exhibited to the Society of Antiquaries by William Latham, Eſq. F. S. A.* Read May 5, 1796.

On looking over this Liſt, what muſt immediately ſtrike every one is the aſtoniſhing increaſe, as well as the improvements, beyond calculation, which have been introduced ſince that time, both in the modes of equipping and navigating our ſhips, and in every other department of the marine. That the reader may be enabled, in ſome meaſure, to judge of this, we ſhall extract the account of one, which appears to be a firſt-rate, with the ordnance on board, of the different ſpecies then in uſe. It is the ninth in the liſt.

"*The arke*, of four *cannon*, four *demi-cannon*, twelve *culverins*, twelve *demi-culverins*, ſix *ſakers*, four *port piece-halls*, ſeven *port-piece chambers*, two *fowler-halls*, and four *fowler chambers*, all of braſs." P. 30.

The whole Liſt conſiſts but of *forty-five*; many of them are of inferior ſize, and two only *drumlers**. Yet with this, or

"* *Dromunder.* Navigii genus apud veteres, quod Latini inferioris ævi *Dromones* necnon *Dromundos* dixêre. Vide Du Freſne, in Gloſſ. et Caſſiodor. Lib. v. Epiſt. 17. Gall. vet. *Dromond.* Angl. *Drumbler.*

or even a ſmaller number, the gallant Lord Effingham and Sir Francis Drake were able, eleven years before, to bid defiance to the mighty armament of Spain. So irreſiſtible, in all periods, has been the courage of Britiſh ſeamen! From that courage, that dexterity, and uncommon exertion, guided by the cool, but intrepid, ſkill of our illuſtrious commanders, the ſame ſuperiority has, by the bleſſing of Providence, been continued to our Navy through ſucceeding ages. Yet never perhaps was it more deciſive, or more univerſally acknowledged, than at preſent. That it may remain ſo to the remoteſt ages, the natural bulwark of our happy iſland, and the ſureſt protection of every thing that is dear to us, muſt be the heart-felt wiſh of every true-born Briton.

VI. *Diſſertation on the Life and Writings of Mary, an Anglo-Norman Poeteſs of the 13th Century, by Monſ. La Rue. Communicated by Francis Douce, Eſq. F. A. S. in a Letter to the Rev. John Brand, Secretary.* Read Jan. 12, 1797.

This writer, whom we have already commended very highly for his "Epiſtolary Diſſertation upon the Life and Writings of Robert Wace, and various Anglo-Norman Poets of the 12th Century*," purſues his enquiries, in this paper, into the literary hiſtory of the Norman and Anglo-Norman *Trouveurs*. We are glad to ſee the ſubject here reſumed, to a continuance of which the author had pledged himſelf in the laſt volume†.

It is well known, that all the northern nations had a ſort of oral itinerant Poets, who were admired and revered among them under different titles. Theſe held a diſtinguiſhed rank among all the nations of Europe, whether of Celtic or Gothic origin. The people of Gaul, Britain, Iceland, and the North, had their BARDS; the Danes their SCALDS, who, like the Bards, were both Poets and Muſicians: and as our Anglo-Saxon anceſtors had a common origin with the Daniſh tribes, we are not ſurpriſed to find among them the ſame ſort of muſical poets, under the denomination of GLEEMEN and HARPERS. The Normans being a colony alſo from Norway and Denmark, it is probable that many of theſe profeſſors would accompany Rollo, at the time of his expedition into France, who would

Drumbler. Vid. Nicod. Lex Angl. A Græco δρομ@-, curſus, derivat Spelmannus, et cum illo quicquid fère eſt criticorum. Solus in diverſa abit Verelius, qui exinde, quod *Dromunder* apud nos *naves onerarias* tantum deſignare videtur, eas a Gothico *Droma*, lento gradu procedere, derivat." Johannis Ihre Gloſſarium Suio-Gothicum in Verbo. Not. cit. in loco.

* Brit. Crit. vol. xiii. pp. 275, 356.

† Archæologia, vol. ii. p. 326.

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leave behind them ſucceſſors in their art. Hence the Provençal TROUBADOURS, or Norman RYMOURS; who, in the following century, were introduced by William, Rollo's deſcendant, into this country: where, though the minſtrel arts were not unknown, yet a conſiderable time muſt have elapſed before their language could be underſtood. The native minſtrels, therefore, though upon the decline, would ſtill exiſt for ſome time, as the great maſs of the inhabitants remained the ſame. But as new habits and new manners are brought along with new ſettlers, and old cuſtoms are made to give way to the innovations introduced by conqueſt, the ſame revolution would befal the minſtrel profeſſion, and the Anglo-Saxon *glee-man*, or *harper*, would gradually ſubſide into the Norman *trouveur*. From this ſtock ſprang the different branches of the ſame calling. For the *hiſtrio*, *mimus*, *joculator* (*jongleur* or *jugleur*, Angl. *jogeler* or *juglar*) were all of the ſame family, and ſeem to have been ſometimes applied to every ſpecies of men, whoſe buſineſs it was to entertain or divert (*joculari*) whether with poeſy, ſinging, muſic, or geſticulation ſingly, or with a mixture of all theſe*.

Among theſe Anglo-Norman *Trouveurs*, Mary, the ſubject of this paper, made ſo conſiderable a figure, that Monſ. La Rue thinks ſhe may very fairly lay claim to the minuteſt inveſtigation of whatever concerns her memory. But unfortunately, as if wholly regardleſs of poſterity, ſhe has ſcarcely mentioned any circumſtance relating to herſelf.

"We are informed by this lady, that ſhe was born in France, but ſhe has not mentioned the province that gave her birth, nor the reaſons of her going to England. As ſhe appears, however, to have reſided in that country at the commencement of the 13th century, we may reaſonably conclude that ſhe was a native of Normandy. Philip Auguſtus having made himſelf maſter of that province in 1204, many Norman families, whether from regard to affinity, from motives of adventure, or from attachment to the Engliſh government, went over to Great Britain, and there eſtabliſhed themſelves. Some one of theſe reaſons might have poſſibly induced Mary to retire into that country, or to follow her family thither.

"If this opinion be not adopted, it will be impoſſible to fix upon any other province of France, under the dominion of the Engliſh, as the birth-place of Mary, becauſe her language is neither that of Gaſcony nor Poitou, &c. ſhe appears, however, to have been acquainted with the *Bas Breton*, or Armoric tongue, whence it may be inferred ſhe was born in Bretagne. The duke of that province was then earl of Richmond in England; many of his ſubjects were in poſſeſſion of

* See the notes on Dr. Percy's introductory Eſſay to "Reliques of Ancient Poetry," 4th edit. p. lxxxviii. et alibi paſſim, where the hiſtory of the ancient minſtrels is handled in the fulleſt and ableſt manner.

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knights' fees in that honour; and Mary might have belonged to one of theſe families. She was, beſides, extremely well verſed in the literature of this province, and we ſhall have occaſion to remark, that ſhe borrowed much from the works of the writers of that country in the compoſition of her own.

"If, however, a preference ſhould be given to the firſt opinion, we muſt ſuppoſe that Mary got her knowledge both of the Armoric and Engliſh languages in Great Britain. She was, at the ſame time, equally miſtreſs of Latin, and, from her application to theſe ſeveral languages, we muſt take it for granted, that ſhe poſſeſſed a readineſs, a capacity, and even a certain rank in life, that afforded time and means to attain them. But ſhe has ſaid nothing that will throw any light upon her private life, and has even concealed her family name. The kingdom in which ſhe was born, and her Chriſtian name, form the total of what ſhe has left relating to her." P. 36.

The firſt poems of Mary are a collection of Lays, in French verſe, on the romances of chivalry amongſt the old Welſh and Armoric Britons, which ſhe has dedicated to ſome King, whom Monſ. La Rue determines to be Henry III. They are twelve in number. Their titles, and the number of verſes in each, are given, amounting together to 5668; ſo that "they conſtitute the largeſt and moſt ancient ſpecimen of Anglo-Norman poetry of this kind, that has been handed down to us." That our readers may be better able to judge of the nature of theſe poems, and her manner of conducting them, we will extract the ſubject of the fifth Lay, that of *Lanval**, one of the Knights of King Arthur's Round Table, and the high encomium which Monſ. La Rue paſſes upon the whole.

"The queen of this monarch having falſely accuſed Lanval of inſulting her beauty, Arthur cauſes the knight to be tried for the offence at Cardiff. At the inſtant that he was about to be unjuſtly condemned, a benevolent fairy comes to his aſſiſtance, delivers and conveys him to the iſle of Avalon. This poem contains 646 verſes. It occurs ſeparately in the Cotton library, Veſp. B. XIV." P. 42.

"It is to be regretted that the limits of this diſſertation will not admit of my giving ſome of theſe poems entire. The ſmaller ones are in general of much importance as to the knowledge of ancient chivalry. Their author has deſcribed manners with a pencil at once faithful and pleaſing; ſhe arreſts the attention of her readers by the ſubjects of her ſtories, by the intereſt which ſhe ſkilfully blends in them, and by the ſimple and natural language in which ſhe relates them. In

* This tale will be found, modernized and illuſtrated with notes, in Le Grand's Fabliaux, vol. i. p. 92; and elegantly verſified by Mr. Way, in the firſt volume of his Engliſh "Fabliaux, or Tales", p. 157. Thomas Cheſtre's metrical verſion of it has been printed at length from the Cotton MS. by Mr. G. Ellis, at the end of vol. ii. of Way's Fabliaux.

ſpite

ſpite of her rapid and flowing ſtyle, nothing is forgotten in her details, nothing eſcapes her in her deſcriptions. With what grace has ſhe depicted the charming deliverer of the unhappy Lanval? Her beauty is equally impreſſive, engaging, and ſeductive; an immenſe crowd follows but to admire her; the white palfrey, on which ſhe rides, ſeems proud of his fair burthen; the greyhound which follows her, and the falcon that ſhe carries, announce her nobility. How ſplendid and commanding her appearance, and with what accuracy is the coſtume of the age ſhe lived in obſerved? But Mary did not only poſſeſs a moſt refined taſte, ſhe had alſo to boaſt of a mind of ſenſibility. The Engliſh Muſe ſeems to have inſpired her; all her ſubjects are ſad and melancholy; ſhe appears to have deſigned to melt the hearts of her readers, either by the unfortunate ſituation of her hero, or by ſome truly afflicting cataſtrophe. Thus ſhe always ſpeaks to the ſoul, calls forth all its feelings, and very frequently throws it into the utmoſt conſternation." P. 43.

Mary's ſecond work is a collection of Æſopian Fables, which ſhe ſays ſhe engaged in at the ſolicitation of an *Earl William, the flower of chivalry and courteſy*. This Earl, whom Monſ. Le Grand, the tranſlator of ſome of theſe Fables into French proſe, had ſuppoſed to be *Earl William de Dampierre*, the author of this diſſertation ſhows muſt have been *William Longſword*, natural ſon of Henry II. and created Earl of Saliſbury and Romare by Richard Cœur de Lion.

There are three MS. copies of this work in the Britiſh Muſeum, which differ with reſpect to ſome of the readings, and very materially in the number of Fables, which Monſ. La Rue accounts for, by ſuppoſing that "tranſcribers were permitted to make ſelections of them, to retain thoſe which they liked beſt, and to reject the others."

Though theſe Fables are called *Æſopian*, yet it ſeems that only a few of them are really ſo. In the time of Mary, there exiſted a collection of Fables in Latin under this title, though many of them were imitated from Phædrus, and publiſhed under the name of Romulus, about whom Monſ. La Rue can decide nothing poſitively; but he ſuppoſes, from ſeveral alluſions in the work, and entire paſſages inſerted from the Vulgate, that the author was ſome Monk of the 11th or 12th century. Theſe Latin Fables had been tranſlated into Engliſh, and thoſe of ſome other unknown writers added to them; and, from this latter verſion, containing a very heterogeneous collection, which is not known to exiſt now, it is conjectured that Mary made her tranſlation into French verſe. Becauſe, "out of the 104 Fables," the number contained in the completeſt copy, "there are 39 which are neither found in the before-mentioned authors, nor in other writers of a ſimilar kind."

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The next queſtion is, who was the author of the Engliſh tranſlation? Monſ. La Rue enters into this enquiry at ſome length, and on the authority of Harleian MS. No. 4333, which makes it the work of King *Henry*, gives it to King Henry I. We ſhall now give his opinion of Mary's execution of her taſk.

"Her Fables are written with all that acuteneſs of mind, that penetrates the very inmoſt receſſes of the human heart; and at the ſame time with that beautiful ſimplicity ſo peculiar to the ancient romance language, and which cauſes me to doubt, whether La Fontaine has not rather imitated our author than the fabuliſts either of Rome or of Athens." P. 47.

This doubt, he ſays afterwards, he took an opportunity of clearing up. We will give his own words, as it is curious to ſee how far the French fabuliſt has borrowed from the Anglo-Norman poeteſs.

"I have already hinted a ſuſpicion, that La Fontaine was acquainted with the Fables of Mary, and had actually borrowed from them many of his ſubjects; to aſcertain this fact, I have examined the French fabuliſt, in hopes of diſcovering ſome of the 39 Fables, which we have already found to be wanting in all the writers of this kind with whom we are at preſent acquainted, and have actually diſcovered that he is indebted to them for thoſe of the drowning woman, the fox and the cat, and the fox and the pigeon. From others he has only taken the ſubject, but changed the actors, and, by retouching the whole in his peculiar manner, has enriched theſe pieces with a new turn, and given them an appearance of originality." P. 65.

A third work of Mary is mentioned, conſiſting of a hiſtory, or rather a tale, in French verſe, of St. Patrick's Purgatory. This is a tranſlation of a Latin performance, by a Monk of the abbey of Saltrey, which is to be found in MS. in moſt public libraries, and is aſcribed to her on the authority of Monſ. Le Grand, who maintains that ſhe was the author of it; but of this there ſeems to be no poſitive evidence. Whether ſhe wrote any other pieces, Monſ. La Rue has not been able to aſcertain: her taſte, he thinks, and the extreme facility with which ſhe wrote poetry, induce a preſumption that ſhe was; but he knows of none that have come down to us.

There is poetry enough, however, indiſputably received as hers, to entitle her to the appellation which this writer has given her, of "the Sappho of her age." The public are indeed much obliged to him, for making her merits more generally known, and for entering upon a path of biography nearly untrodden before. It is but juſtice to ſay, that he has exhibited the ſame unwearied reſearch, and the ſame critical ſagacity, in this,

this, as in his former diſſertations; and if we have dwelt rather long upon this paper, it is on account of our thinking it one of the moſt curious in the whole volume, and becauſe ſome of the ſubſequent articles will require much ſhorter notice.

(To be continued.)

ART. II. *Philoſophical Tranſactions of the Royal Society of London, for the Year* 1800. *Part I.*

(Concluded from our laſt, p. 552.*)*

VII. *Outlines of Experiments, and Inquiries reſpecting Light and Sound.* By Thomas Young, M.D. F.R.S.

THIS author having undertaken to examine the ſubject of ſound in its various branches, and finding that, after having beſtowed a conſiderable deal of time and trouble upon it, the proſpect of terminating his inveſtigation became every day leſs apparent, came to the reſolution of laying before the Royal Society, an account of ſuch experiments and obſervations as he had made relative to the above-mentioned ſubject, purpoſing to communicate the reſt at a future time.

Thoſe experiments and obſervations are arranged in ſixteen ſhort ſections, under the following titles: I. The Meaſurement of the Quantity of Air diſcharged through an Aperture. II. The Determination of the Direction and Velocity of a Stream of Air proceeding from an Orifice. III. Ocular Evidence of the Nature of Sound. IV. The Velocity of Sound. V. Sonorous Cavities. VI. The Degree of Divergence of Sound. VII. The Decay of Sound. VIII. The harmonic Sounds of Pipes. IX. The Vibrations of different elaſtic Fluids. X. The Analogy between Light and Sound. XI. The Coaleſcence of muſical Sounds. XII. The Frequency of Vibrations conſtituting a given Note. XIII. The Vibrations of Chords. XIV. The Vibrations of Rods and Plates. XV. The human Voice. XVI. The Temperament of muſical Intervals.—The experiments, &c. are illuſtrated by five plates.

The ſubjects of theſe ſections are treated rather unequally; but the remarks are generally very proper; the preparations and the experiments are, upon the whole, well contrived, though their reſults are not always ſatisfactory; nor can it be reaſonably expected, that ſuch ſubjects ſhould be treated in

in that full and particular manner which they require, under ſo compendious a form as in the preſent paper. For the ſatisfaction of our readers, we ſhall ſubjoin ſome ſelect paſſages of this paper.

In the firſt ſection, an apparatus is deſcribed for meaſuring the quantity of air, which is forced out of a certain aperture in a given time. The reſult of the experiments made with it ſeemed to ſhow, "that the quantity of air diſcharged by a given aperture, was nearly in the ſubduplicate ratio of the preſſure; and that the ratio of the expenditures by different apertures, with the ſame preſſure, lay between the ratio of their diameters and that of their areas."

In the third ſection, the ocular evidence of the nature of ſound is deſcribed in the following words:

"A tube, about the tenth of an inch in diameter, with a lateral orifice half an inch from its end, filed rather deeper than the axis of the tube, was inſerted at the apex of a conical cavity containing about twenty cubic inches of air, and luted perfectly tight: by blowing through the tube, a ſound nearly in uniſon with the tenor C was produced. By gradually increaſing the capacity of the cavity as far as ſeveral gallons, with the ſame mouth-piece, the ſound, although faint, became more and more grave, till it was no longer a muſical note. Even before this period, a kind of trembling was diſtinguiſhable; and this, as the cavity was ſtill farther increaſed, was changed into a ſucceſſion of diſtinct puffs, like the ſound produced by an exploſion of air from the lips; as ſlow, in ſome inſtances, as four or three in a ſecond. Theſe were undoubtedly the ſingle vibrations, which, when repeated with ſufficient frequency, impreſs on the auditory nerve the ſenſation of a continued ſound. On forcing a current of ſmoke through the tube, the vibratory motion of the ſtream, as it paſſed out at the lateral orifice, was evident to the eye; although, from various circumſtances, the quantity and direction of its motion could not be ſubjected to exact menſuration. This ſpecies of ſonorous cavity ſeems ſuſceptible of but few harmonic ſounds. It was obſerved, that a faint blaſt produced a much greater frequency of vibrations than that which was appropriate to the cavity: a circumſtance ſimilar to this obtains alſo in large organ pipes; but ſeveral minute obſervations of this kind, although they might aſſiſt in forming a theory of the origin of vibrations, or in confirming ſuch a theory drawn from other ſources, yet, as they are not alone ſufficient to afford any general concluſions, are omitted at preſent for the ſake of brevity."

Sect. VIII. On the harmonic Sound of Pipes.

"In order to aſcertain the velocity with which organ pipes of different lengths require to be ſupplied with air, according to the various appropriate ſounds which they produce, a ſet of experiments was made, with the ſame mouth piece, on pipes of the ſame bore, and of different lengths, both ſtopped and open. The general reſult was, that a ſimilar blaſt produced as nearly the ſame ſound as the length of the pipes would

would permit; or at leaſt that the exceptions, though very numerous, lay equally on each ſide of this concluſion," &c.

Sect. XII. Of the Frequency of Vibrations conſtituting a given Note.

"The number of vibrations performed by a given ſound in a ſecond, has been variouſly aſcertained: firſt, by Sauveur, by a very ingenious inference from the beats of two ſounds; and ſince, by the ſame obſerver and ſeveral others, by calculation from the weight and tenſion of a chord. It was thought worth while, as a confirmation, to make an experiment ſuggeſted, but coarſely conducted, by Merſennus, on a chord 200 inches long, ſtretched ſo looſely as to have its ſingle vibrations viſible; and by holding a quill nearly in contact with the chord, they were made audible, and were found in one experiment to recur 83 times in a ſecond; by lightly preſſing the chord at one eighth of its length from the end, and at other ſhorter aliquot diſtances, the fundamental note was found to be one ſixth of a tone higher than the reſpective octave of a tuning-fork marked C: hence, the fork was a comma and a half above the pitch aſſumed by Sauveur, of an imaginary C, conſiſting of one vibration in a ſecond."

VIII. *Obſervations on the Effects which take place from the Deſtruction of the Membrana Tympani of the Ear.* By Mr. Aſtley Cooper.

The contents of this paper tend to prove a very ſingular fact; namely, that the *membrana tympani*, which, from its ſituation in the *meatus auditorius* of the human ear, had hitherto been conſidered as eſſentially neceſſary to the ſenſe of hearing, may be loſt with little injury to the functions of that organ. Mr. Cooper relates two caſes of this ſort, to which he adds a variety of proper remarks.

The firſt is that of a medical ſtudent of twenty years of age, who, in conſequence of inflammations and ſuppurations in the ears, had loſt both membranes; namely, that of the left ear entirely, and that of the right partially. The immediate conſequence of this was a total deafneſs, and it continued for three months, after which the hearing began to return; and, in about ten months from the laſt attack, he was reſtored to a pretty good ſtate of hearing, but without recovering the loſt membranes; for their deficiency could be aſcertained, not only by obſerving that the air could be expelled from his mouth through the ears, but likewiſe by means of a probe.

"The gentleman," the account ſays, "if his attention were exerted, was capable, when in company, of hearing whatever was ſaid in the uſual tone of converſation; and it is worthy of remark, that he could hear with the left ear better than with the right, though in the left no traces of the membrana tympani could be perceived.

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"When attending the anatomical lectures alſo, he could hear, even at the moſt diſtant part of the theatre, every word that was delivered; though, to avoid the regular and conſtant exertion which it required, he preferred placing himſelf near the lecturer.

"I found, however, that when a note was ſtruck upon the piano-forte, he could hear it only at two thirds of the diſtance at which I could hear it myſelf; and he informed me, that in a voyage he had made to the Eaſt-Indies, while others, when ſhips were hailed at ſea, could catch words with accuracy, his organ of hearing received only an indiſtinct impreſſion. But the moſt extraordinary circumſtance in Mr. P——'s caſe is, that the ear was nicely ſuſceptible of muſical tones; for he played well on the flute, and had frequently borne a part in a concert. I ſpeak this, not from his own authority only, but alſo from that of his father, who is an excellent judge of muſic, and plays well on the violin: he told me, that his ſon, beſides playing on the flute, ſung with much taſte, and perfectly in tune."

The ſecond account relates the deſtruction of the *membrana tympani* of one ear, of another gentleman, which had been occaſioned by a ſuppuration ſimilar to that of the preceding caſe.

"The only difference," ſays Mr. C. "I could obſerve, was, that in the latter caſe the defect of hearing in the diſeaſed organ was ſomewhat greater than in the former; for though, when his ſound ear was cloſed, he could hear what was ſaid in a common tone of voice, yet he could not diſtinguiſh the notes of a piano-forte at the ſame diſtance: a difference, which might have in part ariſen from the confuſed noiſe which is always produced by cloſing the ſound ear; or becauſe, as he heard well on one ſide, the imperfect ear had remained unemployed, and conſequently had been enfeebled by diſeaſe."

This paper is followed by "*Some Additional Remarks on the Mode of Hearing, in Caſes where the Membrana Tympani has been deſtroyed.* By Everard Home, Eſq."—from which the following explanation is tranſcribed.

"It has been ſtated in a former paper, that any vibrations communicated directly to the bones of the ſkull, are as accurately impreſſed upon the organ, as through the medium of the membrana tympani. The office of that membrane is therefore to afford an extended ſurface, capable of receiving impreſſions from the external air, and of communicating them to the ſmall bones of the ear; which a membrane would be incapable of doing, unleſs it had a power of varying its tenſion, to adapt it to different vibrations.

"In the above caſes, in which this membrane, the malleus and the incus, had been deſtroyed, it would appear, that the ſtapes was acted upon by the air, received into the cavity of the tympanum, and communicated the impreſſions immediately to the internal organ. This not happening for ſome months after the membrane was deſtroyed, probably aroſe from the inflammation of the tympanum confining the ſtapes, and rendering its vibrations imperfect."

IX. *Ex-*

IX. *Experiments and Obſervations on the Light which is ſpontaneouſly emitted, with ſome Degree of Permanency, from various Bodies.* By Nathaniel Hulme, M. D. F. R. S. and A. S.

Under the name of *ſpontaneous light*, this author deſcribes that phoſphoreſcence which is ſhown by various bodies in a natural ſtate, and which he diſtinguiſhed from the light of the ſun, of meteors, of fire, of electricity, and even of any artificial phoſphorus. Upon this ſubject he appears to have made a great number of well-imagined and very curious experiments, the account of which forms the paper which is at preſent under our conſideration, and this is divided into ten ſections.

The principal ſubſtances that emit ſuch ſpontaneous light, are marine animals, both in a living ſtate and when deprived of life; the fleſh of quadrupeds, in certain caſes; various inſects, rotten wood, and peat-earth. Dr. Hulme chiefly procured his fiſh-light from the herring and the mackerel; and his experiments were performed in a dark wine-vault, the temperature of which, throughout the year, varied from about 40° to 64° of Fahrenheit's ſcale.

Sect. I. *The Quantity of Light emitted by putreſcent Animal Subſtances, is not in Proportion to the Degree of Putrefaction in ſuch Subſtances, as is commonly ſuppoſed; but, on the contrary, the greater the Putreſcence, the leſs is the Quantity of Light emitted.*

This propoſition is clearly proved by the reſult of the experiments which are related; yet, it appears that the emiſſion of light is not greateſt immediately after the death of the animals: ſo that, upon the whole, it appears that the diſſolution or ſeparation of the component parts of ſuch animal ſubſtances as afford light, begins almoſt immediately after death, and proceeds gradually on; but that the light is the firſt produce of it; and when the light is almoſt entirely ſeparated from it, then the elaſtic fluids begin to be emitted, which forms the actual ſtate of putreſcence.

Sect. II. *The Light here treated of is a conſtituent Principle of ſome Bodies, particularly of Marine Fiſhes, and may be ſeparated from them by particular Proceſſes; may be retained, and rendered permanent for ſome Time. It ſeems to be incorporated with their whole Subſtance, and to make a Part thereof, in the ſame Manner as any other conſtituent Principle.*

The principal experiments of this ſection were made, by leaving pieces of fiſh in the ſolutions of certain ſalts; ſuch as Epſom ſalt, or vitriolated magneſia, muriated magneſia, &c. for ſome days, by which means the fluid acquired a phoſpho-

reſcent property, which increaſed to a certain degree, beyond which it gradually decreaſed, and laſtly vaniſhed.

In the latter part of this ſection, Dr. H. ſhows, that every internal part of the herring, of the mackerel, &c. has the property of becoming luminous.

" But," ſays he, " the ſoft-roe, of both the herring and the mackerel, abounds more with light than even the fleſh. When it is in its moſt luminous ſtate, which generally happens about the third or fourth night, it will ſometimes ſhine ſo very ſplendidly, as to appear like a complete body of light. It is remarkable, that the hard-roe, in general, does not emit ſo much light as the ſoft-roe."

Sect. III. *Some Bodies or Subſtances have a Power of extinguiſhing ſpontaneous Light, when it is applied to them.*

" The luminous matter proceeding from the herring and the mackerel, was quickly extinguiſhed when mixed with the following ſubſtances: 1. water alone; 2. water impregnated with quick-lime; 3. water impregnated with carbonic acid gas; 4. water impregnated with hepatic gas; 5. fermented liquors; 6. ardent ſpirits; 7. mineral acids, both in a concentrated and diluted ſtate; 8. vegetable acids; 9. fixed and volatile alkalis, when diſſolved in water; 10. neutral ſalts, viz. *ſaturated* ſolutions of Epſom ſalt, of common ſalt, and of ſal ammoniac; 11. infuſions of chamomile flowers, of long pepper, and of camphor, made with boiling hot-water, but not uſed till quite cool; 12. pure honey, if uſed alone."

Sect. IV. *Other Bodies or Subſtances have a Power of preſerving ſpontaneous Light for ſome Time, when it is applied to them.*

The ſubſtances which produce this effect, were found to be a ſolution of two drams of Epſom ſalt in two ounces of cold pump-water; a ſimilar ſolution of Glauber's ſalt, or of Rochelle ſalt, that is tartarized natron, or of ſoda phoſphorata; a ſolution of one dram of ſaltpetre, or nitrated alkali, in two ounces of water; a ſolution of half a dram of common ſalt in two ounces of water; ſea-water; a ſolution of two drams of pure honey in two ounces of water; a ſimilar ſolution of refined ſugar. The manner of performing ſuch experiments will be ſhown by the following account of one of them.

" Some luminous matter ſcraped from the herring, was mixed with a ſolution of two drams of Epſom ſalt in two ounces of cold pump-water: after ſhaking very well for ſome time the fluid which contained them, the whole liquid became richly impregnated with light, and continued ſhining above 24 hours.

" Theſe experiments enable us to take light and diffuſe it through water, ſo as to render the whole liquid moſt brilliantly luminous, or, in other words, to impregnate water with light. By theſe means, the light is ſo extended in its ſurface, and combined in ſuch a manner, as

to

to become exceedingly convenient and uſeful for various other experiments."

Sect. V. *When ſpontaneous Light is extinguiſhed by ſome Bodies or Subſtances, it is not loſt, but may be again revived in its former Splendour, and that by the moſt ſimple Means.*

Thus, if the ſolution of ſalt contains more or leſs ſalt than that juſt proportion, which will become moſt luminous by the admixture of fiſh-light, then the phoſphoreſcence will be leſs brilliant, or will not appear at all. But if, in this ſtate, by the addition of more water, or of more ſalt, the ſolution be brought to the juſt proportion, the light will immediately be revived. And again it may be extinguiſhed by a further addition of water or of ſalt.

Sect. VI. *Spontaneous Light is rendered more vivid by Motion.*

Sect. VII. *Spontaneous Light is not accompanied with any Degree of ſenſible Heat, to be diſcovered by a Thermometer.*

This was proved by applying the bulb of the thermometer to the ſoft-roe, and to the other moſt ſhining parts of fiſhes; as alſo to ſhining wood, and to ſhining liquids.

Sect. VIII. *The Effects of Cold on ſpontaneous Light.*

The experiments of this ſection prove, that the ſpontaneous light of animals, of wood, &c. becomes perfectly extinct whilſt the ſubſtances remain in a freezing temperature, but it reappears in a higher temperature.

Sect. IX. *The Effects of Heat on ſpontaneous Light.*

The experiments of this ſection ſhow, that a moderate degree of heat generally improves the emiſſion of ſpontaneous light of bodies; but, that a high degree of heat, as when it approaches the heat of boiling water, extinguiſhes it altogether.

Sect. X. *The Effects of the human Body, and of the animal Fluids, upon ſpontaneous Light.*

The luminous matter of fiſhes was found, in general, to appear brighter, but to loſe its light ſooner, when in contact with the human body, than with other ſolids. This ſeems to ariſe from the heat of the human body. When the ſhining matter was mixed with various animal fluids, the light continued longer or ſhorter, according to the nature of thoſe fluids, the varying quality of which ſeems not to admit of any conſtant or determinate reſults.

X. *Account of a Series of Experiments, undertaken with the View of decompoſing the Muriatic Acid.* By Mr. William Henry.

This author begins by obſerving, that the decompoſition of the muriatic, and of certain other acids, is a great deſideratum in modern chemiſtry, ſince the knowledge of it would greatly tend to confirm or to ſubvert the preſent prevailing theory.

With reſpect to the muriatic acid, he juſtly obſerves that, in its common liquid ſtate, it is rendered unfit for examination by the great proportion of the water it contains; hence the ſtate of gas is the only one in which this acid can become a proper object of analyſis.

Agreeably to this obſervation, Mr. H. ſubjected the muriatic acid gas to the action of electricity; and the account of thoſe experiments forms the firſt ſection of this paper. From the reſult of thoſe experiments, however, this author ingenuouſly acknowledges, that not the ſmalleſt progreſs was made towards the decompoſition of the muriatic acid.

In the ſecond ſection, Mr. H. deſcribes "*the Effects of electrifying the Muriatic Acid Gas with inflammable Subſtances.*" The recital of the experiments is ſucceeded by the following paragraph:

"From the reſult of theſe experiments, I apprehend all hopes muſt be relinquiſhed of effecting the decompoſition of the muriatic acid, in the way of ſingle elective affinity. They furniſh alſo a ſtrong probability, that the baſis of the muriatic acid is ſome unknown body; for no combuſtible ſubſtance with which we are acquainted can retain oxygen, when ſubmitted, in contact with charcoal, to the action of electricity, or of a high temperature. The analyſis of this acid muſt, in future, be attempted with the aid of complicated affinities. Thus, in the maſterly experiment of Mr. Tennant, phoſphorus, which attracts oxygen leſs ſtrongly than charcoal, by the intermediation of lime, decompoſes the carbonic acid. Yet, led by the analogy of this fact, its diſcoverer found that a ſimilar artifice did not ſucceed in decompoſing the muriatic acid."

XI. *On a new Fulminating Mercury.* By Edward Howard, Eſq. F. R. S.

This curious paper is divided into ſeventeen ſections, and is accompanied with a plate. From thoſe ſections we ſhall extract the moſt material part, referring the reader to the paper itſelf for further particulars.

The preparation of this fulminating mercurial powder is deſcribed in the following manner:

"One hundred grains, or a greater proportional quantity of quickſilver (not exceeding 500 grains) are to be diſſolved, with heat, in a meaſured ounce and a half of nitric acid. This ſolution being poured cold upon two meaſured ounces of alcohol, previouſly introduced into any convenient glaſs veſſel, a moderate heat is to be applied until an effer-

efferveſcence is excited. A white fume then begins to undulate on the ſurface of the liquor; and the powder will be gradually precipitated, upon the ceſſation of action and reaction. The precipitate is to be immediately collected on a filter, well waſhed with diſtilled water, and carefully dried in a heat not much exceeding that of a water bath. The immediate edulcoration of the powder is material, becauſe it is liable to the reaction of the nitric acid; and, whilſt any of that acid adheres to it, it is very ſubject to the influence of light. Let it alſo be cautiouſly remembered, that the mercurial ſolution is to be poured upon the alcohol."

With reſpect to its uſes, or its effects, Mr. Howard ſays,

"I firſt attempted to make the mercurial powder fulminate by concuſſion; and, for that purpoſe, laid about a grain of it upon a cold anvil, and ſtruck it with a hammer, likewiſe cold: it detonated ſlightly, not being, as I ſuppoſe, ſtruck with a flat blow; for, upon uſing three or four grains, a very ſtunning diſagreeable noiſe was produced, and the faces both of the hammer and the anvil were much indented.

"Half a grain, or a grain, if quite dry, is as much as ought to be uſed on ſuch an occaſion."

This powder is likewiſe inflamed, or cauſed to fulminate, by means of an electric ſhock, or of heat, when the degree of it exceeds or equals that of 368° Fahrenheit's ſcale.

The force of this explosive powder may be eſtimated from the following experiments, the account of which forms the fifth and ſixth ſections.

"Sect. V. A gun belonging to Mr. Keir, an ingenious artiſt of Camden-Town, was next charged with ſeventeen grains of the mercurial powder, and a leaden bullet. A block of wood was placed at about eight yards from the muzzle, to receive the ball, and the gun was fired by a fuſe. No recoil ſeemed to have taken place, as the barrel was not moved from its poſition, although it was in no way confined. The report was feeble: the bullet, Mr. Keir conceived, from the impreſſion made upon the wood, had been projected with about half the force it would have been by an ordinary charge, or 68 grains of the beſt gun-powder. We therefore recharged the gun with 34 grains of the mercurial powder; and as the great ſtrength of the piece removed any apprehention of danger, Mr. Keir fired it from his ſhoulder, aiming at the ſame block of wood. The report was, like the firſt, ſharp; but not louder than might have been expected from a charge of gunpowder. Fortunately, Mr. Keir was not hurt, but the gun was burſt in an extraordinary manner. The breech was what is called a patent one, of the beſt forged iron, conſiſting of a chamber 0,4 of an inch thick all round, and 0,4 of an inch in caliber; it was torn open and flawed in many directions, and the gold touch-hole driven out. The barrel, into which the breech was ſcrewed, was 0,5 of an inch thick; it was ſplit by a ſingle track three inches long, but this did not appear to me to be the immediate effect of the exploſion. I think the ſcrew of the breech, being ſuddenly enlarged, acted as a wedge

wedge upon the barrel. The ball miſſed the block of wood, and ſtruck againſt a wall, which had already been the receptacle of ſo many bullets, that we could not ſatisfy ourſelves about the impreſſion made by this laſt."

"Sect. VI. As it was pretty plain that no gun could confine a quantity of the mercurial powder ſufficient to project a bullet, with a greater force than an ordinary charge of gun-powder, I determined to try its comparative ſtrength in another way.

"I procured two blocks of wood, very nearly of the ſame ſize and ſtrength, and bored them with the ſame inſtrument to the ſame depth. The one was charged with half an ounce of the beſt Dartford gun-powder, and the other with half an ounce of the mercurial powder; both were alike buried in ſand, and fired by a train communicating with the powders by a ſmall touch-hole. The block containing the gun-powder was ſimply ſplit into three pieces: that charged with the mercurial powder was burſt in every direction, and the parts immediately contiguous to the powder were abſolutely pounded, yet the whole hung together, whereas the block ſplit by the gun-powder had its parts fairly ſeparated. The ſand ſurrounding the gun-powder was undoubtedly moſt diſturbed: in ſhort, the mercurial powder appeared to have acted with the greateſt energy, but only within certain limits."

A ſmall quantity of this powder was exploded in a ſtrong glaſs globe, by means of electricity. (This glaſs globe and apparatus is delineated in the plate which accompanies the paper.) The globe withſtood the force of the exploſion, and retained the gas which was generated by it. By this means it was found, that ten grains of this powder produced four cubic inches of gas; which ſeemed to be a mixture of carbonic acid, and nitrogen gas.

The laſt article of this part of the Philoſophical Tranſactions is,

The Meteorological Journal, kept at the Apartments of the Royal Society, by Order of the Preſident and Council.

This Journal conſiſts, as uſual, of eleven columns, for the following particulars: 1. Days of each month throughout the year 1799. 2. Six's thermometer, leaſt and greateſt height. 3. Time of making the obſervations, which is twice a day; namely, at eight o'clock in the morning, and two P. M. 4. Thermometer without. 5. Thermometer within. 6. Barometer. 7. Hygrometer. 8. Rain. 9. Points of the wind. 10. Strength of the wind. 11. Weather.

From a ſummary of the whole Journal, which is placed in the laſt page, it appears that the greateſt height of the thermometer out of the houſe, namely 77°, was obſerved on the 10th and 30th of June; and on the 6th and 8th of July. On the 31ſt of December, at eight o'clock in the morning, the loweſt

ſtate

ſtate of the thermometer was obſerved, namely, 17°. On the ſame 31ſt day of December, the greateſt height of the mercury in the barometer was obſerved, namely, 30,54 inches. The leaſt height of the ſame, namely, 28,75 inches, was obſerved on the 10th of April. The mercury in the baſon of the above-mentioned barometer is 81 feet above the level of low water ſpring-tides at Somerſet-Houſe. The quantity of rain, for the whole year 1799, appears to be 19,662 inches.

ART. III. *Alfred, an Epic Poem, in Twenty-four Books. By Joſeph Cottle.* 4to. 454 pp. 1l. 1s. Longman and Rees. 1800.

TO a ſubject ſo important as an Epic Poem, we approach with ſome degree of awe. Critics of high eminence have agreed, that the great Epopœa is the moſt noble production of the fine Arts; and that the Epic Poet therefore, if eminent in his kind, takes place above all other artiſts. We have no deſire to combat this opinion, which of courſe can be applied in its full extent only to thoſe tranſcendent poets, whoſe epic writings have charmed all times and countries ſince they were produced, or by their intrinſic merit are likely to obtain that ſuffrage from future generations. Poems, however, may poſſeſs abundant merit, without being ranked the higheſt in the nobleſt claſs; and this, in our opinion, is the praiſe which is due to the preſent ALFRED.

There are periods of poetical barrenneſs, and others of fertility, which ſucceed each other in the lapſe of time, without any more aſſignable cauſe than the ſeaſons of ſcarcity and abundant harveſts. We ſeem at preſent to be paſſing from poetic famine to abundance; whether this will make long poems cheap or not, can be determined only by the experience of the markets. The preſent is the ſecond Epic Poem which has occurred in the ſhort career of our critical labours; and two more, one of which is on the ſame ſubject with this, are ſaid to be ſtanding on the very verge of publication. Certain it is, that, in the caſe of poetical productions, abundance does not always imply excellence. Sir Richard Blackmore, beſides his poems on Creation and Redemption, wrote four mighty Epics, making altogether forty-four books: yet the public has agreed to conſign them all to oblivion; nor has any critic thought it neceſſary to oppoſe the general ſentence, except in the caſe of *Creation*. The epic family of Sir Richard ſleeps together

together undiſturbed; his two youngeſt children, *Eliza* and *Alfred*, never having, even for a moment, rouſed the public by their cries. To the laſt of theſe, however, our attention has been drawn by the title of the Poem now before us. It is introduced by a long Preface, intended to vindicate the author againſt the criticiſms of Dennis and others, upon his former Epics. In this the writer labours to prove, contrary to the opinion of moſt critics, that the Pagan mythology is totally unfit to ſupply the machinery of an Epic Poem. Yet he is *merciful* to Homer and Virgil, while he laments their unavoidable diſadvantages! "I deſire," he ſays, "it may be here obſerved that in what I have ſaid above, I do not cenſure Virgil as a writer; for *I give into his eſtabliſhed character*, that he is the Prince of Poets; nor do I criticize his Poem farther than to make good my poſition that the Pagan ſcheme of divine worſhip is *uncapable of ſupporting an Epick Poem built upon it*." This is rather bold, conſidering what has been built upon it; but the author gives his reaſons afterwards, which thoſe who think them worthy of their enquiry may purſue. He maintains at the ſame time the oppoſite opinion, that the true religion is particularly ſuited to the purpoſes of ſuch poetry. We ſhall not further notice the contents of his Preface, except to extract a paſſage which may ſerve as an Argument to Mr. Cottle's Poem.

"It is true, in fact, and confirmed by the undoubted authority of hiſtorians*, that Alfred, when young, was ſent to Rome by his father king Ethelwolf, called by Latin writers Atulphus, and that there he was crowned king by Pope Leo the 4th; that Ethelred his brother, king of the Weſt-Saxons, was killed in an action with the Danes; that Alfred ſucceeded to the crown, and fought thoſe invaders with great valour and ſucceſs; that Oduno, Earl of Devonſhire, having conquered a great body of Danes, joined Alfred's men, and the king thus reinforced, marched to fight the enemy, who lay encamped before Edington in Wiltſhire; that before the engagement Alfred entered their camp, diſguiſed like a muſician with his harp in his arms, that he might have an opportunity of obſerving the poſture of the foe, and diſcovering where he might be attacked to the beſt advantage: that returning thence he marched his army to engage the Dane, and entirely defeated him; that thereupon Gunter, called likewiſe Gurtrumnust, the Daniſh king, turned Chriſtian, and came to terms of agreement with Alfred, that is, that Gunter ſhould poſſeſs ſome of the Northern Countries, dependent however on the Saxon king, and that Alfred as ſovereign ſhould rule the reſt of the iſland, who at length became maſter of the whole: thus much is fact, the reſt is invention."

* Aſſerius de Vita et geſtis Alfredi, et Walker de Vita Alfredi.

† The Guthrum of Mr. C.'s Poem.

Of

Of all this argument, Sir Richard has thought proper to employ, almoſt excluſively, the part which mentions the travels of Alfred, and to lead his hero through eleven books of imaginary adventures in foreign countries. The twelfth, and laſt, includes all the circumſtances leading to and depending on the battle of Eddington; and, conſequently, is the only part which could admit of being compared with the preſent Poem. We will not, however, pay Mr. Cottle ſo ill a compliment as to make the ſlighteſt compariſon: nor ſhould we have mentioned the former Alfred, had it not become, through the total oblivion which has overwhelmed it, a kind of literary curioſity.

Mr. Cottle's Poem has ſtrict unity of action, and is formed entirely upon the circumſtances connected with the battle of Eddington, as the great and ſucceſsful effort of Alfred againſt the Danes. The modeſty of the author, in announcing his undertaking, is well calculated to propitiate even the moſt captious critic.

"I have been unable, in many inſtances, to ſatisfy myſelf, ſo I cannot believe that in all particulars I ſhall ſatisfy others; I however expect candour;—the difficulty of ſupporting, through ſo long a poem, the ſimple voice of nature, when ſhe frowns and when ſhe ſmiles;—of arranging characters, and diſtinguiſhing each by a ſeries of appropriate actions;—of maintaining perſpicuity at all times;—of introducing that variety of pauſe in the verſification, which ſhall deſtroy monotonous harmony without degenerating into harſhneſs;—of preſerving an uniform elevation of ſtyle;—of ſuſtaining the intereſt, and, finally, of producing a conſiſtent whole—every reflecting reader will be able to appreciate. Many connecting parts admit of no other merit than that of not being bad; and fortunate is he who can diſplay, on inferior occaſions, the utmoſt which his ſubject afforded, and, when the latitude is greater, can uniformly attain to his own ideas of excellence." P. v.

He ſays alſo, afterwards:

"My own confidence in the following poem is conſiderably leſſened, when I compare what I have done, with what I had hoped to do; but whatever defects may be imputed to me, I hope it will be admitted, that I have endeavoured to ſupport the cauſe of Religion and Virtue, in compariſon of which, all other commendation I eſteem of little value." P. vii.

That this hope is well-founded, we are ready to atteſt in the moſt unequivocal terms; the ſentiments, the incidents, and every part of the Poem, are truly and ably calculated to ſerve that beſt of cauſes; and the author's end, in that reſpect, is fully anſwered. The Poem is written in blank verſe, of which the modulation is in general good, and the dignity, with ſome exceptions, ſufficiently ſupported, without turgidity.

The

The author rejects machinery, for reaſons which are rather hinted than detailed; though he confeſſes that, in his firſt book, he has deviated from his own rules, for which he pleads the temptation offered to the imagination by the wildneſs of the Gothic ſuperſtitions. Whether ſupernatural agency be deſirable or not, in a Poem of this nature, which we ſhall not at preſent argue, to the following poſition we moſt clearly aſſent. "The unchangeable, inexhauſtible, and only true ſources of intereſt, are our feelings and paſſions." We commend him, therefore, when he adds,

"With this conviction, I have been more ſolicitous to find an avenue to the heart, than to invent ſyſtems of machinery, or to wander in tracks, however luxuriant, where the effect is leſs legitimate and durable, in proportion as the events are leſs aſſimilated to human life and manners." P. iii.

He has alſo our aſſent, when he ſays,

"I believe, by exhibiting the conjugal affection in its purity, I have had a more dignified paſſion to develope, and have been likely to produce a better effect, than could be accompliſhed by any diſplay of the earlier and more romantic attachments." P. iv.

We will add that, in our opinion, he has ſucceeded in this endeavour, and that the pure attachment of Alfred and Alſwitha gives an intereſt of great force, combined with dignity and morality, throughout the Poem. The difficult point of exciting and preſerving intereſt, through a compoſition of this length, has indeed been, to our feelings, very happily accompliſhed by this author. We felt continually impelled to read on, for the ſake of the incidents, independently of the poetry, which is not often the caſe in productions of this nature. The ſelection of ſpecimens from a Poem of this length muſt be a doubtful matter; but when many paſſages deſerve notice, there is little fear of doing injury to the author. We ſhall take firſt a paſſage where Alfred appears, with great dignity and ſpirit, haranguing a party of Saxons, whom he meets retiring into Wales, in deſpair of making further oppoſition to the Danes.

"Alfred arous'd
From tranſient ſlumber, now was haſtening faſt,
To join his ſubjects, nurſing the big thoughts
Of courage irreſiſtible, and deeds
By valour done, magnanimous, that led
To certain triumph; but when he beheld,
In thoſe he met, the ignoble ſoul that ſhrank
From glorious enterprize, he felt his heart
Sink with ſuch killing damp, as he endures
Who, journeying o'er ſome rude and barren waſte,

Per-

Perchance Helſingia, or thoſe deſert hills
Tydal or Kar, where the bleak whirlwind roars,
Eternal, whilſt the eddying ſnows drift round,
And tempeſts rave,—ſounding their ceaſeleſs war.—
As he endures, while toiling o'er theſe ſcenes
Of dread magnificence, and in the joys
Of home partaking, when he ſees, aghaſt,
The bridge that o'er the boiſterous torrent hung
From cleft to cleft, borne from its giddy height
And the loud-bellowing tide impaſſable.
After a moment's pauſe, Alfred replied:
"Before you go, I know that you will hear,
Patient, your Monarch." Round they all approach'd,
When thus he ſpake.
"Subjects! tho' abſent long,
I have been planning for you, and am now
Returning in your cauſe. The hand of God
We all have felt, but, let us not deſpair,
And we ſhall conquer. Think how Saxons met
In former times, the Caledonian hoſt,
Fierce from their ſnowy mountains! Think again,
How we, undaunted, faced that daring man—
Rollo the Norman, when upon our coaſt
His navy rode, and leſs than Britiſh heart
Had awed—ſuch was his might; but in our ſtrength
We dared him, and the robber Chieftain fled
To ravage weaker climes. So ſhall the foe,
That now aſſaults us, flee. Before the wrath
Of injured Saxons, weak the hoſtile ſpear
And weak the hand that guides it. Ills may riſe,
Many, and threaten to deſtroy our race,
The very name of Saxon, but, the day—
The glorious day of triumph now draws near.
"There is a point in human wretchedneſs
Beyond whoſe bound, the wretched cannot feel,
And nothing here is laſting. We have felt,
Each that before me ſtands, that proſtrate ſtate,
That abſence of all hope, and we may now
Look on to happier times. Cheer up, brave men!
The King whom you have ſerved, and by whoſe ſide,
Met the fierce fight undaunted, now demands
Your further aid—fearleſs, attend your Prince,
And let him lead you on to victory.
At hand is my reſort, Selwood, where dwell
A valiant hoſt of Saxons like yourſelves,—
Your brethren meet! Friends, if the name you own,
Will you forſake me? ſeek inglorious flight?
Have I thus fought and ſuffered, now to hear
The voice of diſobedience?—now to find
A coward's heart in Saxon? am I doom'd
To reign, but not to rule, and at this hour

Behold

Behold you ſhun the fight? it cannot be!
Some fiend hath ſpread the calumny, the ſound
Came from the air, for never Engliſh tongue
Dealt in ſuch words.
My ſubjects! I have long
Endured a weighty burden, I have lived,
Goaded with cares, that filled my mind by day,
And when night came, aſſumed a character
Ten-fold more fearful. What have I ſuſtain'd
Theſe ills for?—to ſupport a crazy crown?
For what have I defied the elements,
And bared my head, and 'mid the hotteſt ſtrife
Mix'd evermore?—to guard the name of King?
Thou know'ſt, oh heart! that now art beating high,
Thou know'ſt it was not! No, theſe feet have toil'd,
This mind hath ponder'd, and this head endured
Life's cruſhing cares for nobler purpoſes!—
Whom have you dared the fight for? for your King?
To ſave yourſelves? or, hurl deſtruction's brand
Fierce on the Danes? No, nobler views were yours!
You fought for liberty! you fought to ſave
All that is dear in life—your peaceful homes,
Your helpleſs ſires, your wives, your innocents!
And, not for theſe alone, but diſtant heirs—
For generations yet unborn, the race
Of future Saxons, down to fartheſt time!
Who, oft as they ſhall hear what we endured
To guard their rights, the precious blood we ſhed
To make their lives ſecure, and bid the form
Of holy Freedom riſe, engirt with flowers
That dare the breath of time, ſhall look to Heaven,
And with no common fervour, bleſs the names
Of us their great forefathers, who for them
Endured but triumph'd—ſuffer'd but obtain'd.—
Now boldly I advance to meet the foe!
And you whoſe hearts ſhrink with the coward's fear,
Turn not to me!—haſte to your ſafe retreat,
And joy, if joy you can, when far away,
To think of thoſe who ſuffer'd from your flight,
To think for what your brethren fought and died."
Alfred his ſword unſheath'd, the ſcabbard caſt
Far in the air, and ſingly march'd along.—
All follow'd, ſhouting, "Death or Victory." P. 145.

Another ſpeech of Alfred we ſhall cite, on account of the ſentiments it contains. It is addreſſed to his army, after the complete diſcomfiture of the Danes.

"Now is our foe no more! The fearful clouds
That o'er our head hung lowring, and with threats
Of devaſtating fury, through the land,

Spread

Spread terror and moſt ominous ſurpriſe;—
Like midnight dreams are vaniſh'd, and the ſun,
In new and gorgeous ſplendour, decks himſelf!
Raiſe high your voices! With heart melody,
Sound the deep tones of gratitude! for now,
Danger is o'er! That bleſſing, which, to taſte,
Our Fathers ſought, yet to the grave went down,
And knew it not, that bleſſing—Peace is ours!
At death they trembled, not for their own ſakes,
For they were good and faithful; but, they ſaw,
When leaving this low earth, the gathering cloud,
And fear'd for us their children. Ceaſe to fear,
Ye holy martyrs! Honor'd ſhades, behold,
Our bands are broken, and Britannia's ſoil,
Once more is free! Where is the languid heart
At ſuch an hour? Where ſtands the man, whoſe breaſt
Feels not my tranſport? Where is he who views
What Heaven hath wrought, with black indifference?
He lives not to pollute the air! Your hearts,
Glow on your cheeks, and gliſten in your eyes!
" Now to your homes, with ſouls elate, return,
Long left, but not forgotten! Now prepare
To call from crags, and caves, and foreſts deep,
Your frighted offspring and your trembling wives,
And prize the treaſures ye have bled to ſave!
Now till your lands, nor fear th' oppreſſors fickle
To ſhare the produce! Reſt your heads ſecure
From nightly plund'rers! and, when you return
From daily labour, fear not to behold,
Within your cottage door, the waſter's hand—
Th' aſſaſſin's ſpoil; for you ſhall dwell in peace.
Look now upon your ſmiling innocents,
Nor feel the horror of the thought, that theſe,
Riſe up to taſte your ſorrows, and endure
Th' oppreſſive burden you have groan'd beneath,
For they ſhall reap where you have nobly ſown!
" A fairer iſle than Britain, never ſun
View'd in his wide career! A lovely ſpot
For all that life can aſk!—ſalubrious! mild!—
Its hills are green! its woods and proſpects fair!
Its meadows fertile! and, to crown the whole
In one delightful word;—it is our home—
Our native iſle.
Let us receive the boon
Which God hath given us, and, if future foes
Should dare invade our dwellings, once again
Stand forth to conquer; and, moſt manifeſt,
Make it to all the world, that we are brave,
And not more brave than free; who can reſpect
The rights of others and defend our own.
And if, in times hereafter, there ſhould riſe

Great

Great foes and many, we may proudly hope,
Our progeny, thinking of us their ſires,
Will riſe vindictive, and th' invader's ſpear
Trample in duſt as we this day have done." P. 456.

With reſpect to the ornaments of this Poem, they are not abundant. It is in a very great degree dramatic, which is allowed to be an excellence in epic writing. The ſimiles are not numerous, but they are ſometimes new and well-imagined. The characters are alſo few, but they are ſtrongly marked and well contraſted.

With reſpect to the conduct of the Poem, we cannot but conſider the firſt book as, in many reſpects, faulty. In the firſt place, it commences the work by fixing the attention upon a ſecondary character. The Poem ſhould have opened with the difficulties of Alfred; and that which is the firſt book ſhould have been made the ſecond. But, ſecondly, the machinery there admitted is neither conſiſtent with the reſt of the Poem, nor in itſelf well managed. The ſerpents and other monſters ſeen by Ivar ſeem to us to want dignity, and the efforts to excite horror by them are rather violent than ſucceſsful. When Alfred at length appears, ſufficient reaſons are not given for his diſbanding his men in deſpondency; and he ſeems to deſerve all the cenſure he beſtows upon another ſet of ſoldiers in the ſeventh book. Were his difficulties and danger more magnified, his retreat to the Neatherd's would be better accounted for, and the other incidents would follow better. We have little more to object to the Poem, in point of management.

To many expreſſions of the author we ſhould ſtrongly object: as in p. 2.

" Some grinning corſe ſhall *ſtare* at me, and raiſe
A fellow grin."

" Making even life, ſeem death diſguis'd." P. 15.—*Abhorrent* for horrible, pp. 17, 21.—" A noiſe, *like* of ſome waves." P. 22.—" He laugh'd with fear." P. 26;—" big puniſhments," p. 32;—" poring," p. 36;—and " paſſim," for thinking intently. *To ſpeak*, with a ſimple accuſative, as "he ſpake his people," is a common ſyntax of this author: and he offends ſyntax very grievouſly by writing " is it *thee*" inſtead of *thou*. Some ſtrange accents occur, ſuch as *rĕtributive*, *inundate*, &c. and here and there ſome very proſaic lines. But theſe blemiſhes ſubſequent care may eaſily remove; and the Poem offers, on the whole, to the contemplation of the reader, and the critic, an ingenious and very commendable performance.

ART. IV. *Obſervations on a Tour through the Highlands, and Part of the Weſtern Iſles of Scotland, particularly Staffa and Icolmkill: to which are added, a Deſcription of the Fall of the Clyde, of the Country round Moffat, and an Analyſis of its Mineral Waters. In Two Volumes. By T. Garnett, M. D. Member of the Royal Medical, Phyſical, and Natural Societies of Edinburgh, the Literary and Philoſophical Society of Mancheſter, the Medical Society of London, the Royal Iriſh Academy, and Profeſſor of Natural Philoſophy and Chemiſtry in the Royal Inſtitution of Great Britain. Illuſtrated by a Map and Fifty-Two Plates, engraved in the Manner of Aquatinta, from Drawings taken on the Spot, by W. H. Watts, Miniature and Landſcape Painter, who accompanied the Author in his Tour.* 4to. 2l. 12s. 6d. Cadell and Davies. 1800.

THE curioſity and eagerneſs with which books of travels are peruſed, ſeems progreſſively increaſing; and the conſequence is, that too many literary adventurers are induced to avail themſelves of the public propenſity for ſuch works. We are often compelled to toil through tedious compilations, under the denomination of Tours and Travels, of which the very little that recommends them is drawn from foreign ſources. This however cannot be the caſe, when the name of a ſcientific character is prefixed, who is alſo in a ſtation of great publicity and reputation. He accordingly, who undertakes to peruſe theſe volumes, may be well aſſured that the author perſonally viewed and examined the places which he deſcribes, and has illuſtrated ſuch ſubjects of philoſophy, or natural hiſtory, as occurred, with the aid of his own various and extenſive accompliſhments. This publication therefore will probably hereafter be referred to, as one of thoſe deſcriptions of Scotland which may be depended upon for its fidelity, conſulted for its information, and reſorted to for blending much entertainment with great accuracy.

Dr. Garnett has made a very extenſive circuit of Scotland; ſetting out from Glaſgow he proceeded to Loch Lomond, and thence through part of Argyleſhire to the Iſland of Mull. From Mull he paſſed over to the very intereſting little Iſland of Staffa. Returning in the ſame path, he and his companion, of whom honourable mention is often made, Mr. Watts, proceeded northerly to Lochaber, Fort Auguſtus, and Inverneſs. From Inverneſs the travellers returned towards Perth, turning a little out of their way to viſit Loch Tay. From Perth they

came to Loch Leven, Stirling, and again to Glaſgow, and thence to Lanerk and Moffatt.

Whoever examines the Map will perceive that Dr. Garnett has paſſed over and deſcribed a moſt extenſive portion of Scotland, and whoever reads the book will acknowledge a great fund of entertainment and information. It is true that the places, manners, and natural productions, have been frequently and well deſcribed, not excepting the extraordinary phænomena of the Iſland of Staffa and Fingal's Cave; from this part of the work, however, we ſhall take a ſpecimen.

"Near the middle of the iſland we found two wretched huts, built with fragments of baſaltic pillars and rude pieces of lava, one of theſe ſerved as the habitation of a herd and his family, who take care of the cattle that feed on the iſland, the other is uſed as a barn and cow-houſe. Upon the ſide of a hillock near the hut, we ſat down and partook of the proviſions with which the attentive Mrs. Maclean had ſupplied us, and the herd's wife preſented us with ſome milk in a large wooden bowl, ſo heavy that we could ſcarcely lift it to our mouths: they had no ſmaller veſſels, nor ſpoons: indeed their manner of life is extremely ſimple, their food conſiſting chiefly of milk and potatoes, with now and then a little fiſh; there being no wood in the iſland, the only fuel is the ſods or earth which they carefully dry, and in which the only combuſtible parts are the fibrous roots of graſs.

"This family reſided here both winter and ſummer for three years, but in winter their ſituation was frequently very unpleaſant, for during a ſtorm the waves beat ſo violently againſt the iſland, the very houſe was ſhaken though ſituated in the middle of it, indeed the concuſſion was often ſo great, that the pot which hung over the fire partook of it, and was made to vibrate. This ſo much alarmed the poor inhabitants one very ſtormy winter, that they determined to leave the iſland the firſt favourable opportunity, for they believed that nothing but an evil ſpirit could have rocked it in that manner; ſince that time they have reſided here only during the ſummer ſeaſon, and even at this time of the year their ſituation is far from enviable, for it is impoſſible to keep a boat in the bay on account of the ſurf, and ſhould ſickneſs or death happen to any of the family, their ſituation would be very diſtreſſing.

"There is a ſmall ſpring of water, or rather a baſon, which retains the falling rain, and was not this climate ſo very wet, this neceſſary fluid would fail them; a few warm days would dry up their ſcanty ſupply.

"Our repaſt being finiſhed, we ſcrambled down the rocks, and went along the great cauſeway, compoſed, as has been already noticed, of the lower parts of large pillars, to take a nearer view of the magnificent Cave of Fingal. The baſaltic columns increaſe in magnitude as we approach the cave, where they are the largeſt both in diameter and altitude, that are to be found in the iſland; they are generally hexagonal, though many of them are found with five ſides, and ſome few only with four. The ſide of one of the hexagonal pillars, forming the great cauſeway near the cave, meaſures on an average about two feet, but the dimenſions of the ſide of the hexagon, in the greater number

number of the pillars in the iſland, may be about fifteen inches: there are many, however, which did not meaſure above nine ninches, and in the iſland Booſhala, the hexagonal ſides of the pillars did not on an average exceed four inches.

"If we were to take a honeycomb, and fill the cells with plaſter of Paris, tinged with plumbago, and if, after this had become ſolid, we ſhould melt out the waxen partitions by expoſing it to heat, the pillars which remain would give a very good idea of this cauſeway. Between theſe pillars is often found a cement, generally of a beautiful white colour, interſperſed with rhomboidal and priſmatic chryſtals, which are ſometimes tinged with green. This ſubſtance is generally calcareous ſpar (cryſtallized carbonate of lime). In ſome inſtances, however, the ſpace is filled up with infiltrations of beautiful white zeolite. In the very midſt of the baſaltic pillars, when broken, are to be found pieces of radiated zeolite.

"The cave viewed from this cauſeway is certainly one of the moſt magnificent objects the eye can behold; the ſides are compoſed of ranges of baſaltic pillars, diminiſhing to the eye in regular perſpective, and ſupporting a maſſy roof, which conſiſts of the tops of columns that have probably been waſhed away by the fury of the ocean. The fragments of pillars which compoſe this roof, are cemented by calcareous matter, ſimilar to that above deſcribed, but of a bright yellow color, which, when contraſted with the dark purple hexagons, formed by the ends of the pillars, has a very fine effect, the whole reſembling moſaic work.

"The bottom of the cave is filled with the ſea, and in very calm weather a ſmall boat can go up to the farther extremity, but if this ſhould be attempted when the waves are agitated, though only in a ſmall degree, the boat would be in danger of being daſhed to pieces againſt the ſides of the cavern. The only way of entering it at ſuch times, is by a cauſeway not more than two feet broad on the eaſtern ſide, formed of the baſes of broken pillars, but which is very ſlippery, being conſtantly wet by the ſpray, it therefore requires great ſteadineſs and caution to penetrate to the end of this celebrated cave, for the leaſt ſlip or falſe ſtep, would precipitate the adventurer into the waves raging at his feet. The entrance of the cave being very wide, affords ſufficient light to ſee every part of it diſtinctly. Upon one of the broken pillars, a corvorant had built her neſt, and expreſſed by her hiſſing the diſpleaſure ſhe felt at her ſolitary retirement being moleſted.

"I ſhall give the dimenſions of the cave from Sir Joſeph Banks, who had it accurately meaſured by ſome of his attendants.

	Feet.	Inches.
Length of the cave from the rock without . .	237	6
——— from the pitch of the arch .	250	0
Breadth of ditto at the mouth	53	7
——— at the farther end	20	0
Height of the arch at the mouth	117	6
——— at the end	70	0
Depth of water at the mouth	18	0
——— at the farther end	9	0

"On viewing this magnificent reſemblance of art, we can ſcarcely wonder that in rude times it ſhould have been deemed artificial; but as it ſeemed too maſſy and arduous a taſk to be performed by weak mortals like ourſelves, the traditions of a fanciful people have attributed it to a race of giants, who, they ſay, built this palace for their celebrated chief, Fion-mac-Cool, or Fingal, the father of Oſſian. This idea prevails among the vulgar even at this day. Our interpreter, on hearing me expreſs my admiration at this wonder of nature, told me it was generally conſidered as the work of Fion-mac-Cool and his followers, but that, for his part, he thought it had been built by St. Columba!

"Few are the travellers of taſte, who have viſited this charming ſcene, but thoſe few have expreſſed their admiration in the moſt glowing colours. Dr. Uno Van Troil, the learned Biſhop of Linckœping, who viſited Staffa along with Sir Joſeph Banks, in his letters on Iceland, gives the following animated account of this cave.

"How magnificent are the remains we have of the porticos of the ancients! and with what admiration do we behold the colonnades which adorn the principal buildings of our times! and yet every one who compares them with Fingal's Cave, formed by nature in the Iſle of Staffa, muſt readily acknowledge that this piece of nature's architecture far ſurpaſſes every thing that invention, luxury, and taſte, ever produced among the Greeks."

"The Iſland of Staffa is about three quarters of a mile in length, and half a mile in breadth; and is compoſed almoſt entirely of baſaltes and lava; the greater part of the circumference of the iſland preſents very fine columns on the ſide next the ſea; the reſt is a rude maſs of baſalt, with few appearances of regular pillars; the tops of the baſaltic pillars are covered with rocks of lava, moſt of it in a crumbling ſtate, but a conſiderable quantity of it hard, and of a honeycomb kind, of a dark colour, having many of the cells filled with bubbles of zeolite about the ſize of a pea; in ſome places this honeycomb lava takes a regular columnar form like baſaltes; in the little bay where we landed, were great numbers of black pebbles, conſiſting of fragments of baſaltic pillars, which had been rounded and poliſhed by the ſurf; among theſe were ſome granite pebbles, which muſt have been brought by the waves from a conſiderable diſtance, there being no granite rocks in Staffa, or the neighbouring coaſt of Mull.

"The ſoil on the top of the iſland is very ſhallow, and frequently interrupted by pillars of baſaltes, which riſe juſt above the ſurface; but the graſs notwithſtanding this is very good. A great quantity of the *Potentilla anſerina* grows here.

"This iſland, though it may be regarded as one of the greateſt curioſities of the world, has, till lately, been ſcarcely known. It is juſt mentioned by Buchannan by name, and though the native Hebridians conſidered the cave as one of the ſeats or palaces of their hero Fingal, it was never regarded by any intelligent traveller. A Mr. Leach ſeems to have been among the firſt who noticed it; he was a native of Ireland, and being on a viſit at Drimnen in Morven, in one of his fiſhing excurſions he happened to go near it; being ſtruck with the ſingularity of its appearance, he landed upon it, and examined it particularly. This was in the year 1772.

"A few

"A few days afterwards, Sir Joseph Banks, in his way to Iceland, cast anchor, in the sound of Mull, opposite to Drimnen, and was immediately invited to land by Mr. Maclean, who entertained him and his party with great hospitality. Here Mr. Leach related to Sir Joseph what he had seen, which excited his curiosity so strongly, that he could not resist the offer made by this gentleman to accompany him to Staffa."

"The account of this island, drawn up by that celebrated naturalist, was by him communicated to Mr. Pennant, who published it in his Tour to the Hebrides; and this was the first description of this island ever presented to the public." P. 221.

It will probably, and with no great injustice, be objected to this publication, by many readers, that it contains much extraneous matter; many trite anecdotes, to be found in a multitude of places; and some biographical sketches, rather too far extended for a Tour or Book of Travels. It may also be said that the plates, though numerous, are but indifferently executed. The author, in some places, intimates a sort of contempt for classical literature, which he will find abundantly repaid by classical men; nor has he, we trust, a chance of gaining any valuable suffrages against them. A large portion of the second volume is occupied by the account of Glasgow, of Dr. Anderson's Institution, and of the sulphureous Water at Moffat. An Appendix also is added, containing the life of Buchanan. It is too much the fashion to divide into two volumes, what might very well be contained in one. This can possibly be of no advantage, except to the publisher, and we confess that we are no friends to any new tax upon readers.

ART. V. *A temperate Discussion of the Causes which have led to the present high Price of Bread, addressed to the plain Sense of the People. Third Edition.* 8vo. 1s. 6d. Wright. 1800.

WE understand this pamphlet to be produced by a person of high authority, much and deservedly in the confidence of government; and that the public has thought favourably of its claim to attention, is sufficiently testified by its having passed, in a very short interval of time, through three large editions. It is plain, simple, and impressive; its object is to convince the reader, that some increase in the average price of corn is to be accounted for by the usual quantity produced not being equal to the general demand; that the present high price is to be traced to the deficiency in the present crop, and to the old crop being exhausted before the present harvest

could be brought into uſe. The writer at the ſame time allows, that other collateral circumſtances have contributed ſtill further to advance the price.

That the annual produce of wheat in this country is not ſufficient for the annual demand, the author clearly demonſtrates from the importation and exportation accounts of the Cuſtom-Houſe. That the crop of wheat throughout the kingdom is at preſent ſhort of the average produce, appears no leſs certain from a general and impartial enquiry. This enquiry alſo proves, that in ſome diſtricts the produce has been as full as uſual, while in others there has been a conſiderable failure. This circumſtance it is which explains the great variety of opinions we find upon the ſubject.

The author then proves, that theſe conſiderations ſufficiently account for the high price of proviſions in general, without imputing it to the tricks of monopoliſts, who cannot ſtart up in a day; who are now, where they do exiſt, vigilantly watched; and, where they are convicted, rigouroufly puniſhed. Whether all that is advanced in favour of the farmers and millers at pp. 14, 15, 16, be literally true, we pretend not to determine; we are certainly of opinion, that though an individual farmer may from ſpeculation be tempted to hoard his corn, a combination of farmers to hoard their common ſtock, is not only chimerical, but impoſſible; and yet this idea has been miſchievouſly circulated. The ſpirit of adventure is the life of trade; and why all that can be ſaid of trade in general may not apply to the corn trade alſo, we ſee no reaſon to ſurmiſe.

The writer next pleads the cauſe of the labourer, which he does in ſo ſenſible and ſatisfactory a manner, that we will give his own words.

"An outcry has been raiſed againſt what is generally, though perhaps often inaccurately, termed fictitious capital, almoſt as wiſe and as well founded as the clamour we have heard againſt monopoliſts; it is in fact a remonſtrance againſt the uſe of the credit of the Engliſh merchant and the Engliſh banker. I do not aſſert that the uſe of fictitious capital was never puſhed too far; that it never in any inſtance did any harm: what human inſtitution is totally free from abuſe? But I contend that it has done great good; that a great part of the ſubſtantial wealth of this nation has been obtained by the credit of the Britiſh trader, enabling him to add fictitious capital to real capital; and to make profits, the reſult of the employment of both. But if it tends to enhance the price of proviſions, does it not do miſchief? Not if the price of every other thing is ſuffered to bear its due and relative proportion. If, for inſtance, the wages of labour do not, in general, enable the labourer to maintain himſelf as he did formerly, his wages ought to be raiſed; it is a decided proof that the riſe of wages has not kept pace with the average increaſe of the price of thoſe articles which

which are neceſſary to his ſupport, or, in other words, that his wages have not been raiſed as the value of money has been depreciated: but raiſe his wages to that level, the nominal value of money is of no conſequence to him; his condition, except in years of extraordinary ſcarcity, produced by the ſeaſons, remains the ſame; he conſiders the poſſeſſion of a ſhilling now, as he did that of ſixpence thirty or forty years ago, becauſe he earns it with the ſame eaſe, and becauſe it procures him the ſame neceſſaries of life.

"And here I cannot help calling upon the gentry of the country to examine whether the wages of agricultural labour have kept the proportion I have deſcribed. The wages of the manufacturer and the artiſan have been progreſſively riſing, perhaps, in as great a degree as the value of money has decreaſed; it is natural it ſhould be ſo in a nation which has turned its attention ſo much to the improvement and extenſion of its commerce. But we ſee ſtrong reaſon now to induce us to encourage the agriculture of the country as well as its commerce; and the wages of the huſbandman do not appear to have been raiſed altogether in a juſt proportion, conſiſtently with the principles I have ſtated. It is difficult to frame any law upon this ſubject. Againſt ſuch a law it might be contended, that if a *minimum* of the price of labour were fixed, it could only apply to able-bodied men; that it would have the effect of throwing out of work, every labourer not in the vigour of life and of health; and that it would tend to increaſe the poor rate. Theſe, and perhaps other arguments againſt the enactment of any poſitive law upon the ſubject, may be unanſwerable; but if I am correct in my opinion, I truſt the good ſenſe of the country gentlemen and farmers will render any legiſlative interference unneceſſary; and that they will unite throughout the kingdom to render the lot of the peaſant of Great Britain, as it always hitherto has been, the happieſt in Europe. I do not ſay that they ſhould raiſe the price of wages according to the preſent high price of wheat—certainly not; a temporary difficulty may be met by a temporary remedy; but the wages ſhould be fixed according to the ordinary price of wheat, or of that grain which is the common ſuſtenance of the labourer in the diſtrict. Whatever is the ſtate of the crop, the labourer ſurely is entitled to his proportion of the ſupply; if his wages be thus ſettled, that proportion will be leſs, as it ought to be, in a ſeaſon of extraordinary ſcarcity and high price, than in one of abundance: the difference on ſuch an emergency ſhould be made up to him, by the gratuity of his employer, in any other article of food, by the bounty and voluntary contribution of individuals, of which we have ſeen ſuch general proofs, and by the judicious application of parochial relief, adapted to ſuch peculiar circumſtances. I perſonally know many of thoſe to whom I am now particularly addreſſing myſelf, and I miſtake them much, if they are not as ready to hear and to remove every juſt complaint, as they are to lend their uſeful aſſiſtance, to ſilence every unfounded clamour, and to ſuppreſs every tumultuous proceeding throughout the country." P. 20.

It is not the leaſt important object of this ſpirited production to prove, in contradiction to Mr. Fox's aſſertion at his

his annual attendance at the Shakſpeare Tavern, and to the determination of about eighty freeholders of the County of Middleſex, at the Mermaid, Hackney, that the high price of proviſions is *not* owing to the operation of the war. This is done not by oppoſing aſſertion to aſſertion, but by the candid examination of exiſting documents and indiſputable facts. If this be true with reſpect to the war, it is alſo demonſtrated, that the ſame muſt alſo be true with reſpect to the taxes. The greateſt tax which has taken place during the war, is the Income-Tax. This was impoſed in 1798, but bread, and almoſt all other proviſions, have never been ſo cheap during the war, as in that particular year. The idea of a maximum is next combated, and various objections ſtated, among which, one we take to be unanſwerable, that it has always a great tendency to become a minimum. Tell a man that he ſhall not ſell the article in which he deals for more than a certain price, he will do his utmoſt not to ſell it for leſs. The writer thus emphatically concludes.

" In all nations the high price of proviſions has been eagerly ſeized upon by the diſaffected, as the readieſt inſtrument for promoting their views. They are aware that, while this ſubject of complaint endures, many, who have no other feeling in common with them, will haſtily embrace ſome of their opinions, and enliſt, for a time at leaſt, under their banners. In this country the promoters of ſedition, who had hidden themſelves in holes and corners, in ſilent malignity, have not ſuffered this opportunity entirely to eſcape; they have in ſome places again put forth their heads, have joined the clamours of the mob, and have been inſtrumental in leading them to the houſes, the mills, and the barns, of thoſe whom they choſe to brand with the character of monopoliſts. Such men know by experience, that, in this country, they never have ſo little chance of ſucceſs as when they depend upon the intrinſic merits of their own cauſe; they know how neceſſary it is for their purpoſe to preſs into their ſervice every diſcontent, and to mingle every complaint, from whatever ſource it may ariſe, with their grievances; but, whatever may be the object of ſuch perſons, a moment's reflection muſt convince every honeſt man, that, in times of dearth and ſcarcity, nothing is ſo likely to leſſen thoſe evils, and to promote the object of his wiſhes, as the ſtricteſt obedience to the laws; and that tumult and commotion neceſſarily obſtruct thoſe channels through which the ſupply muſt come, from which he is to be fed.

" It is not more the duty of Parliament to employ itſelf anxiouſly and diligently in deviſing every ſafe expedient which may contribute to relieve the wants of the people at the preſent moment, and provide for thoſe wants in future, than it is that of the magiſtracy to be circumſpect, active, and firm, in watching carefully every tendency to riot; in adopting the moſt vigorous meaſures for the ſuppreſſion of tumult, in protecting the property of the farmer, the corn-dealer, the miller, and the baker; and in eſtabliſhing that good order and confidence

dence ſo neceſſary to enſure the free circulation of grain, and the conveyance of ſupplies to every part of the kingdom, without which, even if the barns of the farmer ſhould be full, the market will be empty; and without which we may experience the horrors of famine, though not with plenty in the land, yet with a ſufficiency to ſave us from actual want.

"I have avoided carefully giving any opinion upon the degree in which the crop of the preſent year falls ſhort of the average produce; no accounts which have been yet received appear ſufficiently general or correct, to warrant a poſitive ſtatement of its preciſe amount. If the deficiency be overrated, it ſpreads alarm unneceſſarily and increaſes the price; if it be underrated, it puts us off our guard, and encourages an improvident conſumption. The farmers, from whom information upon this point muſt chiefly be collected, are diſpoſed generally to repreſent the quantity in their poſſeſſion as leſs than it really is, and it is probable, therefore, that the eſtimated amount of the crop may be, in ſome degree, underrated. There is no doubt, however, that there is a deficiency; there is as little doubt that the means of ſupplying it, or of alleviating its effects, are completely within our reach. Large ſupplies, it is known, may be obtained from foreign parts, and the meaſure of propoſing to Parliament an encouraging bounty for the purpoſe of bringing them to this country is determined upon; the ſame plan which was formerly adopted by the more opulent claſſes, of limiting the uſe of wheat in their families, will undoubtedly be again readily reſorted to; and the liberal encouragement held out by the Eaſt India Company to the importers of rice, will furniſh a large ſupply of proviſion before the next harveſt. All theſe conſiderations tend to relieve our apprehenſions: and, upon the whole, there appears to be not only no danger of famine; but from the diſpoſition to meet the difficulty, which ſeems to manifeſt itſelf, there is reaſon to hope, that when the cauſes of high price, which have been ſtated to apply peculiarly to the preſent moment, ceaſe to operate, the poorer claſſes of ſociety may be, in a great meaſure, relieved from the preſſure of that calamity which they now endure.

"I am well aware that ſeveral of the points which I have noticed in theſe few remarks have been rather touched upon, than fully and completely argued. Erroneous and miſchievous doctrines appeared to be gaining ground, and I have endeavoured ſhortly and diſtinctly to obſerve upon them, without entering into minute diſcuſſion. Upon a queſtion on which opinions are ſo various, I am not preſumptuous or ſanguine enough to ſuppoſe that many perſons will agree entirely in mine; but if, upon a ſubject ſo intereſting to all, I ſhould have induced any candid mind to inveſtigate further the topics which I have ſtated, removed one falſe notion, or ſuggeſted one uſeful hint, my object will be attained, and my endeavours moſt amply rewarded." P. 41.

Thus we have conducted the reader, ſtep by ſtep, through this intereſting publication; but he will ſtill do well and wiſely, to examine the whole deliberately by himſelf. As far as its object extends, we profeſs ourſelves to have been ſatisfied with its arguments, its perſpicuity, and its vigour.

ART.

ART. VI. *Elements of the natural Hiſtory and chymical Analyſis of Mineral Subſtances, for the Uſe of the central Schools. Tranſlated from the French of Mathurin James Briſſon.* 8vo. 149 pp. 4s. Walker. 1800.

THE author of this work begins by deſcribing the more ſimple mineral ſubſtances, and then their compounds. Mineral ſubſtances are either of an earthy or ſtony, or of a metallic nature. The more ſimple earthy or ſtony ſubſtances, are lime, magneſia, baryte, alumine, and ſilex. From theſe, variouſly combined or mixed with other bodies, all other earths and ſtones appear to be formed. Combined with acids, they form ſaline ſtones, or earthy ſalts.

The different ſpecies of theſe are firſt deſcribed, then ſtones properly ſo called, then volcanic productions, then metallic ſubſtances. A work of this kind, which is intended principally as a text book, does not admit of being analyſed, its merit conſiſting in the correctneſs of the definitions and deſcriptions, and in their being no material omiſſions. Under theſe heads, we believe, there will be found little ground for cenſure. On the other hand, the author appears to have collected a more ample body of information, on the nature of mineral ſubſtances, than we have ſeen in the ſame compaſs.

The following ſpecimens, taken from different parts, will give an idea of the work, as well as of the merit of the tranſlation.

"*Of Alumine, or pure Clay.*

"Alumine is found chiefly in clay, of which it forms the baſis, and is very often mixed with ſilice. To obtain it pure, ſulphate of alumine (alum) is to be diſſolved in water, and then decompoſed by the alkaline carbonates: the alkali combines with the ſulphuric acid, which ſeparates from the alumine, and this combines with the carbonic acid left by the alkali. The alumine is then freed from this acid by calcination, and is found pure.

"Alumine eagerly imbibes water, and diffuſes itſelf in it.

"It ſtrongly adheres to the tongue.

"Alumine expoſed to the action of fire dries, contracts itſelf, cracks, and hardens to ſuch a degree as to give fire with ſteel. In this ſtate it no longer diffuſes itſelf in water.

"Alumine, even the pureſt, is completely fuſible by a fire blown with oxygen gas, and melts into a very hard, vitreous, opaque ſubſtance, which ſcratches glaſs, as the precious ſtones commonly do.

"Borate of ſoda, and phoſphates of urine, diſſolve alumine." P. 5.

"ORDER

" ORDER I.—*Saline Stones, or earthy Salts.*

" This order comprehends all thoſe ſtones, in which the primitive earths are combined with the ſeveral acids, and for this reaſon are deſcribed by the name of earthy ſalts, or ſaline ſtones. The primitive earths being five in number, this order is compoſed of five genera of ſtones, each diſtinguiſhed by the peculiar earth which forms its baſis.

" GENUS I.—*Saline Stones with calcareous Baſis.*

" This genus is compoſed of ſuch ſtones as have lime for their baſis. The different ſpecies compriſed under this genus are diſtinguiſhed by the different acids in combination with this baſis.

" SPECIES I.—*Combination of Lime with carbonic Acid.*

" The reſults of this combination are the carbonates of lime, or calcareous ſtones. This combination is the moſt frequent, and the principal characters of theſe ſtones are, 1ſt, to effervesce with acids, which expel from them the carbonic acid. 2ndly, to be converted into lime by calcination, becauſe heat alſo expels from them the carbonic acid.

" Some of the calcareous ſtones cryſtallize regularly; moſt commonly in rhomboids, as for inſtance the calcareous ſpars; and ſome others in pyramids, or priſms. Their ſpecific gravity is commonly little above 27000. Chymical analyſis has ſhown, that in a hundred parts of theſe ſtones there are from 34 to 36 parts of carbonic acid, from 53 to 56 parts of lime, and the remaining parts are water.

" Other calcareous ſtones cryſtallize confuſedly, for inſtance the alabaſter and the ſtalactites. The ſpecific gravity of the former is from 27000 to 28000, and the ſpecific gravity of the latter is only from 23200 to 24700.

" Others are found in ſhapeleſs maſſes; ſome of which are capable of receiving a bright poliſh, as the marbles; and ſome have a rough and coarſe texture, as freeſtone and chalk. The ſpecific gravity of the marbles is from 26500 to 28500; that of the freeſtone, from 16000 to 24000. Whenever calcareous ſtones are poſſeſſed of a degree of tranſparency, they occaſion a double refraction of light.

" N. B. What occaſions the ſuperior hardneſs of many ancient buildings is the converſion of the lime contained in the cement into chalk, by the abſorption of the carbonic acid of the air." P. 7.

" ORDER II.—*Of Stone properly ſo called.*

" The ſimple and pure primitive earths are ſeldom found ſeparate on the ſurface of the globe. Commonly they are found mixed with one another, and form maſſes of different volumes, and different hardneſs, according to the nature of the earths which are mixed together, and of the extraneous matters which are combined with them. Theſe mixtures are ſtones properly ſo called.

" In theſe mixtures generally one earth predominates over the others, either by its greater quantity, or by imparting its character to the mixture. This circumſtance determines the genera, which are five, according to the number of the primitive earths. The ſpecies are diſtinguiſhed by the different principles which conſtitute them; and the different proportions of theſe form varieties." P. 19.

" *Alumine,*

"*Alumine, Silice (Silex) pure Magneſia, and Iron.*

"This mixture forms the micas. They feel ſoft, but not greaſy, in which they differ from the talcs; and are alſo more ſhining than theſe. They are ſcaly, lamellous, or ſtriated, and all of them permeable to water. Their colours vary, but the moſt common are white and yellow. Their ſpecific gravity is from 26546 to 29342. Powdered white and yellow micas are uſed to prevent writing from being blotted, and are called golden and ſilver ſand. The micas are very often one of the ingredients of granite.

"According to Kirwan one hundred parts of white mica contain 48 of alumine, 38 of ſilice, 20 of magneſia, and 14 of oxide of iron." P. 25.

"*Diamonds.*—The diamond is unqueſtionably to be placed among the gems, but it differs ſo widely from thoſe of which we have been ſpeaking, as to deſerve a particular article. Its combuſtibility is a property which peculiarly belongs to it. The diamond burns in the ſame manner as phoſphorus does, and diſappears without leaving any reſiduum; but for this effect it requires the preſence of air, in the ſame manner as it is required in the combuſtion of any other inflammable ſubſtance. A cupel fire is ſufficient to produce this phenomenon.

"The diamond is the hardeſt of all bodies, and can only be wrought by itſelf, diamond powder being the only ſubſtance that can cut the diamond.

"The diamond has a great tranſparency. It is the fineſt and brighteſt of ſtones. All diamonds occaſion but a ſingle refraction of the rays of light, but this refraction is ſtronger than in any other ſubſtance; they ſeparate colours more, and for this reaſon they ſhine ſo eminently, particularly in the ſunſhine, or even by candle light. We know two ſorts of diamonds, the oriental diamond, and the Brazilian diamond." P. 40.

"Pebbles are hard and opaque ſtones ſuſceptible of aſſuming a fine poliſh, ſhining in their fracture *(when broken)* and ſeemingly compoſed of concentric ſtrata. Pebbles are never found in quarries like other ſtones, but looſe and ſcattered over the ground. The atmoſpheric air decompoſes them, and for this reaſon they are almoſt always covered with a cruſt ſofter than their interior. They are of a great variety of colours, ſpotted, veined, ſtreaked, and even herboriſed. When united by any cement whatever they form the pudding ſtones. Their ſpecific gravities are from 22431 to 26644." P. 57.

"*Platina.*—Platina is a white metal, but darker and not ſo bright as ſilver. It is heavier than gold, conſequently the heavieſt of all known bodies. Its hardneſs is inferior only to that of iron; and its tenacity, which is more than thirteen times that of lead, to that of iron and copper alone. Expoſed to the fire, it is very nearly as fixed as gold. Neither water nor air occaſions any alteration in it.

"Platina is found in its ores in ſmall grains or ſpeckles of a blueiſh white, and always combined with iron, and poſſeſſing the magnetic property. So mixed, its ſpecific gravity is 15601⅞. In this ſtate it is little malleable, but when perfectly purified from any extraneous ſubſtances,

stances, it is malleable enough to be worked in the flatter, or in the wire engine, and reduced to a very slender wire without breaking.

"Platina is by no means fusible in a common fire. Exposed to the focus of Mr. Trudaine's burning glass, it has shown only a beginning of fusion, by the conglutination of its grains; but Lavoisier has easily melted platina, by blowing the fire with oxygen gas. By proceeding thus, Lavoisier melted purified platina still more easily. In this state of purification its specific gravity is 195000, but when it has passed through the flatter its gravity is 220690.

"Platina is soluble only in nitro-muriatic acid, or oxygenated muriate. The alkalies precipitate it from the solution.

"A solution of muriate of ammonia, poured on a solution of platina, forms a precipitate of an orange colour, which is a true saline substance, intirely soluble in water. This property of the muriate of ammonia of precipitating platina, affords an easy and simple means of ascertaining the alloy of platina with gold.

"Platina can be mixed with many metals, but they render it brittle. Copper, however, if mixed in the proportion of 3 or 4 to 1, forms with platina a very hard but malleable metal, capable of a high polish, and little liable to be tarnished.

"Platina is a metal valuable for its great hardness, the high polish of which it is susceptible, and its inalterability. Speculums of telescopes may be made from it, much preferable to those we use, because their polish is incapable of being tarnished. It possesses another very valuable property, that of changing but little its dimensions in different temperatures. For this reason it was very advantageously employed in the measurement of the arc of the meridian betwixt Barcelona and Dunkirk." P. 70.

At the end, the author gives an account of two additional primitive earths. Strontian, first discovered by Dr. Hope of Glasgow; and Iargonic, found by Klaproth in the stone called Iargon, brought from Ceylon.

The translator, we should observe, constantly writes silex, *silice*; and the colour grey, *gray*. Other inaccuracies there are, but not such as to obscure the sense of the original.

ART. VII. *A complete System of Astronomy. By the Rev. S. Vince, Plumian Professor of Astronomy, and experimental Philosophy in the University of Cambridge. Two Volumes.* 4to with Plates. 2l. 8s. Deighton, Cambridge; Elmsly, London.

KEPLER, in his celebrated work entitled *de Motibus Stellæ Martis*, published three great discoveries, which are the foundation of all plane astronomy; that the planets describe about

about the ſun, equal areas in equal times; that the ſquares of the periodic times of the planets, are as the cubes of their mean diſtances from the ſun; and that the planets deſcribe ellipſes about the ſun, having the ſun in one of the foci. He alſo ſpeaks of gravity as a power, which is mutual between all bodies; and obſerves, that the earth and moon would move towards each other, and meet at a point as much nearer to the earth than the moon, as the earth is greater than the moon, if their motions did not hinder it. He further adds, that the tides ariſe from the gravity of the waters towards the moon.

Sir I. Newton in his great work, the *Principia*, eſtabliſhed the general law of gravitation which pervades the whole ſyſtem, that all the bodies tend towards each other, or are attracted by a force which varies inverſely as the ſquares of the diſtances of their centres; and that the conſtituent particles of the ſame body attract each other by forces, which vary according to the ſame law. This great diſcovery, the foundation of all phyſical aſtronomy, led immediately to the inveſtigation of all the phænomena which are found to take place in the heavenly bodies. He himſelf applied the principles to the inveſtigation of all the principal irregularities of the moon's motion, the preceſſion of the equinoxes, the theory of the tides, the motion of comets, &c. Since his time it has been further applied, and found to be fully competent to account for whatever irregularities are obſerved to take place in the ſyſtem; and this general agreement, between obſervation and the concluſions deduced from his principles, invincibly eſtabliſhed the truth of his law of gravitation. In the work before us, we find the doctrine of plane aſtronomy very fully and clearly explained in all its parts; and the principles of phyſical aſtronomy applied to the inveſtigation of all the phænomena in the ſolar ſyſtem. A complete work of this kind, embracing every object in aſtronomy, has long been wanted; and we are now happy to have it in our power to recommend a book, in which the reader will find very ample ſatisfaction upon every ſubject, both in plane and phyſical aſtronomy. Before the appearance of this treatiſe, what had been written on phyſical aſtronomy was ſo very briefly explained, that it was found beyond the comprehenſion of the generality of readers. Mr. Vince, however, has now ſo fully and clearly explained all thoſe inveſtigations, that any reader, properly prepared with the neceſſary previous knowledge, may very eaſily make himſelf maſter of this difficult ſubject. The Profeſſor has thus rendered a moſt important ſervice to aſtronomy; and we may now hope, that the abſtruſe parts of that ſcience will become more generally underſtood. In our account of this work, we ſhall briefly ſtate the contents of each chapter,

chapter, and point out ſuch circumſtances, as may enable our readers to form a judgment of the merits of the work.

Chap. I. contains *Definitions, and an Explanation of Terms.*

Chap. II. contains *the Doctrine of the Sphere.* Here are fully explained the phænomena of the riſing and ſetting of the heavenly bodies; the cauſe of the variety of ſeaſons; of the different lengths of days and nights in different latitudes; and the principles of dialling. An inveſtigation is alſo given of finding the time the ſun is in paſſing the meridian, and the horizontal and perpendicular wire of a teleſcope.

Chap. III. ſhows *the Method of finding the right Aſcenſion and Declination, Latitude and Longitude of the heavenly Bodies.* And here the author has very fully explained the practical methods by which all thoſe circumſtances are determined; and has given a very clear inveſtigation of the method by which aſtronomers determine the right aſcenſion of ſome one ſtar, from which the right aſcenſions of the others are to be deduced. The great excellency of this work is, that it contains the actual practical methods, with examples to the rules, by which every principle in aſtronomy is ſettled.

Chap. IV. is *upon the Equation of Time.* And here the author has given an inveſtigation of the following practical rule for finding the equation. *The difference of the ſun's true right aſcenſion, and its mean longitude corrected by the equation of the equinoxes in right aſcenſion, is the true equation of time.* This rule was firſt given by Dr. Maſkelyne, in the *Phil. Tranſ.* 1764.

Chap. V. is *upon the Length of the Year, the Preceſſion of the Equinoxes, and the Obliquity of the Ecliptic.* From the obſervations of Caſſini, the author makes the length of a mean ſolar year to be 365d. 5h. 48′ 47″; M. de la Lande makes it 365d. 5h. 48′ 48″. It appears from obſervation, that the obliquity of the ecliptic is gradually diminiſhing at the rate of 50″ in 100 years. In the year 1769, Dr. Maſkelyne determined the obliquity to be 23° 28′ 8″,5. The preceſſion of the equinox is at the rate of 50″,25 in a year.

Chap. VI. is *upon the Diurnal Parallax.* Here the author has given the different methods by which the abſolute quantity of parallax of the planets may be found. He has alſo given a method of finding the parallax of the moon in latitude and longitude, a problem which is very uſeful in the computation of ſolar eclipſes; and has demonſtrated the rule given by Dr. Maſkelyne for this purpoſe, which tends much to facilitate the computation. The rule given by Mayer, for reducing the latitude on a ſpheroid to that on a ſphere, is here explained; by means

means of which, solar eclipses are as easily calculated for a spheroid as for a sphere.

Chap. VII. is *upon Refraction.* The reader will here find the practical methods of determining the absolute quantity of refraction, and its variation at different altitudes; with a very clear demonstration of the rule given by Dr. Bradley, for finding the variation from the mean refraction, by the variation of the weight and temperature of the air. The author has shown that for horizontal refractions, the radius of curvature of the path described by a ray of light, is seven times the radius of the earth. He has also applied this to terrestrial refractions, and has demonstrated, that the distances at which a body can be seen upon the earth by refraction : the distance at which it could be seen without refraction :: 14 : 13. It is also shown, that by the refraction of the solar rays through the atmosphere of the earth, they meet at the distance of about $\frac{2}{3}$ of the distance of the moon; and hence appears the reason that in a total eclipse of the moon, the moon becomes visible by some of the solar rays thus falling upon it. The apparent oval figure of the sun and moon in the horizon, is here explained from the refraction of the lower limb being greater than that of the upper.

Chap. VIII. contains *an Account of the System of the World, and the Proofs of the Copernican System.*

Chap. IX. is *upon Kepler's Discoveries*, which we have already mentioned. The author has here explained the steps by which Kepler was led to the discovery of these important truths; and very justly observes, that the discovery, *that the planets describe about the sun, equal areas in equal times*, was, perhaps, the foundation of the *Principia*, as it probably suggested to Sir Isaac Newton the idea, that the proposition might be true in general, which he afterwards proved it to be.

Chap. X. is *on the Motion of a Body in an Ellipse about the Focus.* Here the Professor has explained the different solutions of Kepler's problem, that is, to cut off an area in an ellipse, by a line drawn from the focus, equal to a given area. The method given by M. de la Caille, is that which the author recommends for practice. He has also investigated the rules for finding the *mean* hourly motion of a planet in its orbit, and the *true* hourly motion in latitude and longitude.

Chap. XI. is *upon the Oppositions and Conjunctions of the Planets.* The time and place of a planet in opposition and conjunction, are the most important observations for determining the elements of the orbits; because at that time, the longitude observed is the same as the true longitude seen from

the sun. The author has first investigated the rule, and then exemplified it from actual observation.

Chap. XII. is *upon the mean Motions of the Planets.* The method of ascertaining this, is to compare the ancient observations of oppositions and conjunctions with the modern ones, which happen nearly in the same place; and by dividing the whole interval of time by the number of revolutions, the time of one revolution may be determined to a great degree of accuracy. This the author has exemplified, and determined the mean motions of all the planets. He has also explained the cause of the secular motions of Jupiter and Saturn. The time of a revolution of Saturn, deduced from a comparison of the modern observations, is greater than that deduced from a comparison of the modern and ancient observations; and hence it appears, that the length of Saturn's year is increasing. The length therefore ascertained for one time, will afterwards want a correction, and this correction is called a *secular equation.* Dr. Halley applied a secular equation of 9° 15′ for 2000 years, to Saturn. In like manner he applied a secular equation of 3° 49′ 24″ for 2000, to Jupiter. M. de la Place has however discovered, that all these irregularities are confined to a certain period.

Chap. XIII. is *upon the greatest Equation, Excentricity, and Place of the Aphelia of the Orbits of the Planets.* In this chapter, the author has given two methods of finding the orbit of a planet, having given, in length and position, three lines drawn from the sun to the planet. He has also explained M. de la Lande's and M. de la Caille's methods of correcting the orbit of a planet when it is nearly known; and has added a new method of his own, of correcting the elements of an orbit.

Chap. XIV. is *upon the Motion of the Aphelia of the Orbits of the Planets.* In consequence of the disturbing forces of the planets upon each other, the aphelia of their orbits are not fixed, and the method of determining their motion is, by finding their places at two different times. The author has thus determined the motions of the aphelia of the orbits of all the planets.

Chap. XV. is *upon the Nodes, and Inclinations of the Orbits of the Planets to the Ecliptic.* The various rules for finding these are here investigated and exemplified. The nodes of the orbits of all the planets are found to have a retrograde motion, and the inclinations are subject to a variation.

Chap. XVI. is *upon the Georgian Planet.* This planet was discovered by Dr. Herschel, in the year 1781; and several of the most eminent astronomers have been employed in computing its orbit. The method which is here explained, is that given

given by Mr. Robison, Professor of Natural Philosophy at Edinburgh, as being the most simple. It is supposed that the star, No. 964, observed by Mayer in 1756, was this planet, for that star is not now to be found; and by computing the place of this planet for that time, Mr. Robison found the place of the planet to be only 3′ 52″ westward of the star, and 1″ northward. Dr. Herschel has now discovered six satellites to this planet.

Chap. XVII. is *upon the apparent Motions and Phases of the Planets.* The author has here given a theorem to determine the position of a planet when stationary, for a circular orbit; and then shown in what manner this may be computed for eccentric orbits. He has also determined when a planet is direct and retrograde, and what are the phases of a planet at any time; and how to find their situations when they give the greatest quantity of light to the earth; also, how to determine when Venus is a morning and evening star. He has also explained the reason why Venus, once in about eight years, is so bright as to be seen by the naked eye at any time of the day.

Chap. XVIII. is *upon the Moon's Motion from Observation, and its Phænomena.* From the attraction of the sun upon the moon, the moon's motion about the earth is so much disturbed, as to cause great irregularities in its motion; many of these are determined from observation, and others from theory. The nodes are found sometimes to move forward, and sometimes backward; but, upon the whole, they are retrograde about 19° 19′ 43″,1 in a year, according to Mayer. The inclination of the orbit is also subject to a variation, being greatest when the nodes are in syzygies, and least when they are in quadratures; the greatest inclination is about 5° 11′, and least about 5°. The apogee of the moon's orbit sometimes moves forward, and sometimes backward; but, upon the whole, it moves forward about 40° 39′ 52″ in a year. The apogee moves forward when the apsides lie in syzygies, and backwards when in quadratures. The eccentricity of the moon's orbit is also subject to a change, being greatest when the apsides lie in syzygies, and least when they lie in quadratures. Ptolemy first discovered the inequality of motion arising from this cause, and made it amount to 5° 1′, called the *erection.* Afterwards, Tycho discovered another inequality of above 40′, and called it the *variation;* he also discovered another *annual* inequality, which Newton makes 11′ 50″. Dr. Halley discovered an acceleration of the moon's mean motion, by comparing the ancient eclipses observed at Babylon, with those observed by Albategnius in the ninth century, and with those observed in his own time. Mr. Dunthorne has examined

mined this matter, and discovered, that if we suppose the tables give the true place of the moon at the year 700, and the acceleration to be 10″ for the first 100 years, the quantity of acceleration at the beginning of the successive centuries from thence will be 10″, 40″, 90″, 160″, and varying as the squares of the times. M. de la Place has found, that this acceleration of the moon's motion, arises from the action of the sun upon the moon, combined with the variation of the eccentricity of the earth's orbit, which at this time is diminishing, and when it comes to its *minimum*, the acceleration of the mean motion will cease; after that, the eccentricity will increase, and the moon's mean motion will be retarded. The present acceleration therefore of the moon is only an equation, the period of which is very long. All these things the reader will find very fully and clearly explained in this chapter; together with an explanation of the phases of the moon, its libration, the altitude of its mountains, the phænomenon of the harvest moon, and the horizontal moon.

Chap. XIX. treats *of the Rotation of the Sun, Moon, and Planets.* The rotation of these bodies is discovered by the motion of the spots upon their surface. The spots on the sun's surface were discovered about the year 1611; but it is uncertain who made the first discovery. From three of these spots, the position of the sun's equator is determined; a complete investigation of which is given by this author. In like manner, the position of the moon's equator may be determined, which the reader will also find here very fully explained; and hence a very remarkable consequence, that *the nodes of the lunar equator agree with the mean place of the nodes of the lunar orbit, and consequently their mean motions are the same.* It cannot be determined whether the Georgian planet and Mercury have any rotation; but the other planets have. It is a remarkable circumstance, that the satellites of Jupiter, and the fifth satellite of Saturn, revolve about their axes in the times in which they revolve about their respective primaries; which is similar to the case of the moon.

Chap. XX. treats *of the Motions of the Satellites.* Here the author has given the methods of determining the times of their revolutions, and their distance from the primaries. He has also fully explained the nature of the equations of Jupiter's satellites, and whence they arise; the doctrine of their eclipses; the positions of the nodes of the satellites, and inclination of their orbits; the magnitudes of the satellites; the construction of the epochs of the mean conjunctions, and the method of rendering the equations always additive, except that which depends

depends on the excentricity of Jupiter's orbit; the method of finding the configuration of the ſatellites; and various other phænomena attending them. On the ſatellites of Saturn, the ſame things are determined, ſo far as they go; and a new method of determining their configurations is given by Dr. Maſkelyne, with a ſet of tables for that purpoſe. The elements of the orbits of the two firſt ſatellites of the Georgian planet are all given. It is a remarkable thing, that the orbits of all theſe ſatellites are nearly perpendicular to the plane of the orbit of their primary.

Chap. XXI. is *upon the Ring of Saturn.* The Profeſſor has here given a new and very clear method of determining all the phænomena of the ring. He makes the diſtance of the node of the ring on the ecliptic from Saturn's node to be 55° 22′ 44″, and the inclination of the ring to the ecliptic to be 31° 21′ 19″; and ſhows that the plane of the ring is fixed. His rule for determining the time when the plane of the ring paſſes through the earth is very ſimple; and, by calculation, he found that this happened on May 3, 1789, agreeing with Dr. Maſkelyne's computation. With common teleſcopes, the ring is inviſible when its plane paſſes through the ſun, the earth, or between them; but Dr. Herſchel, with his teleſcopes, has been able to ſee the ring at all times; he has alſo diſcovered that the ring is divided. When the ring appears moſt open, the minor axis is very nearly equal to half the major. To facilitate the computations of the apparent figure of the ring, and of the orbits of the ſatellites, as ſeen either from the ſun or the earth, two tables are given, from the *Recueil de Tables Aſtronomiques, Berlin*, 1776.

Chap. XX. treats *on the Aberration of Light.* This very important diſcovery was made by Dr. Bradley, from his obſervations on *γ draconis*, by finding that it continually altered its place, and at the end of the year returned to the point from which it ſet out. After various conjectures concerning the cauſe of this very extraordinary phænomenon, he at laſt found that it proceeded from the progreſſive motion of light, and the earth's annual motion in its orbit. This cauſe he found would account for all the phænomena; and hence he deduced the velocity of the earth: the velocity of light :: 1 : 10314, which agrees very well with the velocity of light, deduced from the eclipſes of Jupiter's ſatellites. As the apparent place of the ſtar is thus ſubject to a continual change, its apparent latitude, longitude, right aſcenſion, and declination, muſt continually vary; after obſerving, therefore, the apparent place of a ſtar, a correction muſt be applied, in order to get the true place. The rules for correcting the latitude and longitude are inveſti-

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gated by this author, from a figure representing the apparent orbit in the heavens, and by drawing secondaries through it to the ecliptic, and thence deducing the corrections, by which all the obscurity usually attending the treating of this subject is entirely removed. He proves, that if *m* and *n* be put for the sine and cosine of the earth's distance from Syzygies, *v* and *w* for the sine and cosine of the star's altitude, radius being unity, the aberration in *latitude* is $= r\,v\,m$, and the aberration in *longitude* $= \frac{rn}{w}$, r being the semi-axis major of the ellipse described by the apparent motion of the star. A table is given, to facilitate these computations. But the most difficult part of the business is, to find the aberration in right ascension and declination. The best rules for this purpose are those deduced by M. De Lambre, from the method given by Cagnoli in his Trigonometry; as, by means of three tables, he has rendered the computations very short and easy. The deduction of these rules, and the construction of the tables, are from investigations of rather a tedious nature; but the reader will here find them very fully and satisfactorily explained. The Professor has also explained the method of finding the aberration of light in the *planets*, which require rules different from those for the *fixed stars*. He has proved, that the sum of the aberrations of each planet, when in conjunction and opposition, or for the two conjunctions of Venus and Mercury, is $= 40''$, the orbits being supposed circular; and, that when a planet is stationary, there is no aberration. A table is also added, to find the aberration of a *comet*, or *planet*, in latitude, longitude, right ascension, and declination.

Chap. XXIII. is *upon the Projection for the Construction of Solar Eclipses*. The projection for this purpose is that given by Mr. Flamstead, which supposes the spectator to be at the sun. The author has entered into a full account of this matter, and explained every part with great clearness: this was very much wanted, as nothing before had been fully given upon the subject. Eclipses, computed by this method, must be subject to a small degree of inaccuracy, for the reason here pointed out. The same projection will do to find the times of the transit of Venus and Mercury over the sun's disc.

Chap. XXIV. gives *the Method of computing Solar and Lunar Eclipses, and Occultation of fixed Stars by the Moon.* The author first gives the methods of computing eclipses of the moon and sun, from the tables of their motions; of which he has fully displayed all the principles, and investigated the rules; and then gives examples of actual calculation; so that the reader will here find every thing which he can want on this sub-

ject, both in theory and practice. The methods of finding the times of the phases of the eclipses are also given by construction, which will answer very well when great accuracy is not required. In solar eclipses, the author has given the method of finding the apparent path of the moon over the sun's disc in respect to the horizon, and what points of the sun's limb will be first and last touched by the moon. The method of tracing out, by calculation, the path on the surface of the earth, where a solar eclipse will be central, and where it will be any number of digits eclipsed, is here explained. A method is also given, by which all the general phænomena may be much more easily, and with sufficient accuracy, determined by a common goble. In treating of the limits of eclipses, it is shown, that there *must* be two solar eclipses every year; that there *may not* be a lunar eclipse in a year; that there can be *no more* than three lunar eclipses in a year; that when there are six eclipses in a year, four *must* be of the sun, and two of the moon; and that there *may* be seven eclipses in a year, of which five *must* be of the sun, and two of the moon. The method of computing the time of an occultation of a fixed star is here explained, and exemplified by the occultation of *Aldebaran* by the moon on January 2, 1795. A table is added, which tends much to facilitate the business; this was communicated to the author by Mr. Hitchins. A method is also given, by which the times of an occultation may be found by construction. The planets are sometimes eclipsed by the moon, and the calculations are made in the same manner as for the sun, or a fixed star. The planets sometimes eclipse the planets. Mars eclipsed Jupiter, Jan. 9, 1501; Venus eclipsed Mars, Oct. 3, 1590; Venus eclipsed Mercury, May 17, 1737. The fixed stars are sometimes eclipsed by the planets: Jupiter eclipsed *a Gemini*, Nov. 21, 1716.

Chap. XXV. is *upon the Transit of Mercury and Venus over the Sun's Disc.* Kepler was the first person who predicted the transits of Venus and Mercury; he foretold the transit of Mercury in 1631, and those of Venus in 1631 and 1761. When Dr. Halley was at St. Helena, he observed a transit of Mercury; and that suggested to him the solution of the important problem, to find the sun's parallax, from which the sun's distance is immediately found. But as the transit of Venus is better adapted for this purpose than that of Mercury, and as it was not probable that he himself should live to observe the two next transits, which happened in 1761 and 1769, he earnestly recommended the attention of them to the astronomers who should then be alive. As the solution of this problem therefore depends

depends upon observations made on different parts of the earth, astronomers were sent from England and France to the most proper places for this purpose, from the result of which the parallax has been determined to a very great degree of accuracy. The author begins this subject by showing how to compute the time of the transit to a spectator at the earth's centre, and exemplifies it by that of Venus in 1769. He then gives a new and very elegant method of computing the effect of parallax, in accelerating or retarding the times of beginning and end of the transit, when seen from the surface. This was communicated by N. Maskelyne, D. D. F. R. S. and Astronomer Royal. It is exemplified from the observations made at Wardhus and Otaheite; at the former place, the total duration was lengthened by parallax 11′ 66″, 88, and at the latter the duration was diminished by 12′ 10″, 07; hence the computed difference was 23′ 16″, 95, the assumed mean horizontal parallax of the sun being 8″, 83; but the *observed* difference of the times was 23′ 10″. Hence, by the rule, the mean horizontal parallax of the sun is 8″, 72316. From the mean of a great number of other observations, the result comes out 8″, 73, agreeing extremely nearly with Dr. Maskelyne's determination. We may, therefore, suppose the mean horizontal parallax of the sun to be $8\frac{3}{4}''$. Hence, the radius of the earth : the mean distance of the sun :: sin. $8\frac{1}{2}''$: rad. :: 1 : 23575; and taking the radius of the earth 3964 miles, the mean distance of the sun comes out 93451300 miles. The author then goes on to explain the method of finding the longitude from the same observations, also the place of the node, with the necessary observations to be made in the transit.

Chap. XXVI. is *upon the Nature and Motion of Comets.* Sir I. Newton was the first person who computed the orbit of a comet; after establishing his general law of gravitation, it immediately follows, that comets must have their motions directed by the same cause; and computing the orbit upon this principle, he found that his conclusions agreed with observation. As the ellipses which the comets describe are very excentric, astronomers, for the ease of calculation, suppose them to describe parabolas, for that part which lies within the reach of observation, which is sufficient to determine the place of the perihelion, the perihelion distance, the place of the node, and the inclination of the orbit; but you cannot from hence determine, to any degree of certainty, the periodic time. Dr. Halley, from the agreement of the elements of the orbits of the comets, observed by Apian in 1531, by Kepler and Longomontanus in 1607, and by himself in 1682, concluded them

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to be the ſame; and, having computed the effect of Jupiter upon this comet in 1682, and found that it would increaſe its periodic time about a year, he predicted its return at the end of the year 1758, or the beginning of 1759, and accordingly it returned about that time; thus he had the honour of firſt predicting the return of a comet. The computation of the orbit of a comet is a work of great labour and difficulty; Mr. Vince has, therefore, entered into a minute inveſtigation of the problem, and added ſome new obſervations, which tend to throw much light upon the ſubject. It is neceſſary to get the orbit firſt pretty nearly by tentative methods, or by ſome mechanical way; for this purpoſe he has given two methods, which appear to us to be very well adapted to the purpoſe of a ſufficient approximation. He has gone through with the calculation of the orbit of the comet in 1739, and very fully and clearly explained every part of the operation. He then enters into an examination of the nature and tails of comets; the latter of which he concludes to be analogous to the *aurora borealis*. From the beginning of our æra to this time, he concludes, from the beſt accounts, that there have appeared about five hundred comets, and before that time one hundred others are recorded to have been ſeen; but it is probable that not above half of them were comets. But ſome may have appeared ſeveral times, ſo that the number may be leſs than is here ſtated. The elements of ſeventy-eight comets, which have been obſerved from the year 837 to 1790, are here given.

Chap. XXVII. is *upon the fixed Stars*. Here the author firſt deſcribes the double, treble, &c. ſtars, of which Dr. Herſchel has obſerved about 700. He then explains the Doctor's method of finding the annual parallax of the fixed ſtars, and very properly obſerves, that it muſt be ſubject to great uncertainty. He next gives an account of the variable ſtars, or thoſe which at certain periods grow fainter, and then return to their uſual brightneſs. Of theſe, Algol is perhaps the moſt remarkable. The *nebulæ*, cluſters of ſtars, and nebulous ſtars, as called by Dr. Herſchel, are here remarked; the conſtellations are deſcribed; the various catalogues of fixed ſtars are mentioned; ſuch of the fixed ſtars as have a proper motion of their own are pointed out, and their annual motions given, with the argument for the motion of the ſolar ſyſtem, as ſtated by Dr. Herſchel; and the chapter concludes with an account of the zodiacal light.

Chap. XXVIII. is *upon the Method of finding the Longitude of Places upon the Earth*. The methods which have been propoſed to effect this, are by the moon's diſtance from the ſun or

a fixed

a fixed star, called the *lunar* method; by the moon's transit over the meridian, compared with that of a fixed star; by the occultation of a fixed star by the moon; by a solar eclipse; by an eclipse of the moon, or of Jupiter's satellites; by a time-keeper. All these methods this author has very fully explained, by investigating the rules, and exemplifying them. Government have offered rewards as far as 5000l. for the discovery of the longitude by the first and last of these methods; the former of which is now reduced to a very considerable degree of certainty and accuracy, and the latter has been very much improved by the late great improvement of watches. We are indebted to Dr. Maskelyne for bringing the former method into practice.

Chap. XXIX. is *upon the Use of the Globes.* Here Mr. Vince has first described the globe and their construction, and then added some of the most useful problems.

Chap. XXX. is *upon the Division of Time.* In this place the author has first explained the different kinds of years, and the steps by which they were corrected. An account is next given of the correction of the calendar by Julian and Gregory, the former of which is called the *old style*, and the latter the *new style*. The times at which the civil days begin amongst different nations are given, with an account of the different epochs. Here are also fully explained the nature and use of the *Cycle of the Sun*, the *Cycle of the Moon*, the *Sunday Letters*, the *Golden Numbers*, the *Epact*, the *Indiction*, the *Cycle of Easter*, and the method of finding the latter by means of three tables. The Professor observes (what may sometimes obviate a difficulty) that the moon's age is here supposed to be that of the *mean* new moon, and consequently it does not agree with the true age of the moon as computed in our Ephemeris, which sometimes may differ a day; according to the rule, therefore, by which we from hence find Easter, that festival is not always found to agree with the time deduced from the new moon, as put down in our Almanacs. With this chapter the author ends the first volume; and we shall here conclude our present account, proposing to resume it at the first convenient opportunity.

(To be continued.)

ART.

ART. VIII. *A Call for Union with the Eſtabliſhed Church, addreſſed to Engliſh Proteſtants. Being a Compilation of Paſſages from various Authors, ſelected and publiſhed by George Iſaac Huntingford, D. D. Warden of St. Mary's College, near Wincheſter.* 8vo. 176 pp. 4s. 6d. Burdon, Wincheſter; Cadell and Davies, London. 1800.

THE dedication of this tract, to the Speaker of the Houſe of Commons, is appropriate and elegant. The tract itſelf, as we learn from the Preface, was occaſioned by ſome inſtances of ſeparation from the eſtabliſhed church, in pariſhes with which the editor is officially connected. His deſign is, to recommend unity, to ſhow the excellence of our religious eſtabliſhment, and to correct miſtaken opinions prevalent among thoſe, the alienation of whoſe attachment he regrets. *Brevity* is profeſſed and ſtudied by the editor; and the reader is referred, for more ample diſcuſſion, to Mr. Daubeny's "Guide to the Church," and "Appendix to the Guide."

The editor's "Call for Union" ſtates very truly, that it "has been one, and ſurely a momentous object of the difficult ſtruggle in which we have been contending, whether Chriſtianity, in its pureſt form, ſhall long be preſerved as the religion of our country;" and that,

"if it were poſſible for us immediately to be bleſſed with the return of a ſolid, durable, and honourable peace, yet, for the ſecurity and permanency of the Chriſtian religion amongſt us, we muſt continue to be ſtill attentive, ſtill vigilant, ſtill anxious. For we are not to entertain the deluſive hope, that on the ceſſation of war, thoſe who have imbibed the baneful principles of falſe philoſophy will at once deſiſt from oppoſition to our faith." P. 1.

"Thoſe, who are not in open arms againſt us, have recourſe to arts, which perhaps, from their ſecrecy, are more formidable than open arms. By correſpondence, by ſociety, by leagues, by fraternities, they connect themſelves to each other throughout the kingdom, and thus make the cauſe of impiety one common cauſe. By what means can this atrocious combination be defeated? Our enemies point out the only means. Let us, in one particular, be inſtructed by them. As they are joined together to overthrow Chriſtianity, let us be united in ſupport of our religion." P. 2.

The excellency of the Liturgy of our church is then generally ſet forth, without claiming for it the praiſe of abſolute and conſummate perfection; and the prayers contained in it are extolled for their ſimplicity, ſolemn gravity, vital energy, and unaffected piety. (P. 5). The editor juſtly contends, that the

the imperfections of the Liturgy do in no "manner relate to Eſſentials, but are confined altogether to matters Indifferent; to matters which neither hinder nor forward ſalvation, whether they are rejected, or whether allowed." P. 6. He laments therefore, "that ſome ſerious and conſcientious Chriſtians ſhould think them of ſuch magnitude, as on their account to adopt the reſolution of departing from Communion with the Eſtabliſhed Church." Ibid.

The following is a juſt repreſentation of a matter well deſerving the attention both of Churchmen and Separatiſts; and we ſhall extract it at length, becauſe our ſpecimens of this work ſhould be taken from the editor's ſhare in it, rather than from thoſe parts which are collected by him from other writers.

"It is alſo an occaſion of extreme regret, that others ſhould leave the eſtabliſhed church, becauſe its miniſters do not in every ſermon introduce all the points peculiar to our religion. The whole compaſs of Chriſtian faith and Chriſtian practice is of wide extent; and if diſtributed, reſolves itſelf into a variety of parts. The hours for diſcourſing in general recur but weekly; and in thoſe hours, much obſervation is expected to be made on each part. Miniſters therefore are obliged to take the ſeveral heads in ſucceſſion; and thus on different ſabbaths, different ſubjects are conſidered and illuſtrated. But all tend to that one and the ſame end, the ſetting forth of the Chriſtian covenant; and if any perſon will attend the ſame miniſter through a ſeries of ſabbaths, it is much more than probable, that in the courſe of not many months, he will hear the whole counſel of God, as far as it is revealed in Scripture, with reſpect to man's ſalvation, gradually laid open and duly explained; and the whole body of works which ſhould ſpring from faith, diſtinctly noticed, and properly enforced on Chriſtian motives.

"But were the caſe otherwiſe; were miniſters leſs attentive to Chriſtian ſubjects than they are known to be; yet if the prayers of the eſtabliſhment are purely Chriſtian, the diſcourſes of its miniſters ſhould not impel us to ſeparation. And the reaſon is this; preaching is but a ſecondary part of divine ſervice; prayer is the firſt, the chief, the principal duty. And we ſhall be convinced of this, if we do but recollect, that preaching is an ordinance appointed by man only; whereas prayer originates from the will and command of our Lord: and moreover, preaching is but the diſcourſe of man to man; whereas prayer is the application of man to God. As the object to whom we offer prayer, beyond compariſon exceeds the object to whom preaching is directed, ſo is prayer in its own nature infinitely ſuperior to that of preaching. Suppoſing then the prayers of the eſtabliſhed church to be, as they are, moſt purely Chriſtian, it is a moſt unhappy circumſtance that any ſhould ſeparate from the eſtabliſhment, merely becauſe the preaching of ſome or other miniſter is not at all times, and on all occaſions, preciſely according to their own ideas of what a diſcourſe ſhould be; ideas, which after all may poſſibly be not quite right; for the very beſt of men may err in opinion." P. 6.

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The editor concludes his excellent Call, by impreſſing on our minds theſe ſhort conſiderations:

"The firmeſt conſtitution is ſecretly undermined by party diſtractions: the Chriſtian community is ſadly diſhonoured by religious diviſions; whoever loves his country, will diſcourage the former; whoever would obey the precepts of the goſpel, will avoid the latter evils: for in his wiſdom our Lord hath ſaid, "every kingdom divided againſt itſelf is brought to diſſolution;" and in his authority he hath given command, "have peace one with another." P. 9.

The compilation then follows, of paſſages, ſelected and adapted from various authors; with a ſhort introduction to each, and notes by the editor. We need not enlarge upon their excellence; when we have recited the names of Sherlock, Haſcard, Hoadley, Claggett, Beauſobre, and l'Enfant; Jeremy Taylor, Hall, Chillingworth, Tillotſon, Stillingfleet, Hooper, and Wilberforce.

The editor's concluſion is a very nervous, yet temperate and candid addreſs to ſeparatiſts; ſhowing, that ſeparation is not only unneceſſary, but at this juncture, in particular, highly dangerous, in a civil as well as a religious view. Further ſpecimens cannot be required, to recommend this well-timed exhortation to the attention of all who are friends to the preſent order of things, either in our national church or in the ſtate.

ART. IX. *A Review of the Origin, Progreſs, and Reſult, of the late deciſive War in Myſore, in a Letter from an Officer in India: with Notes; and an Appendix, compriſing the Whole of the ſecret State-Papers found in the Cabinet of Tippoo Sultaun, at Seringapatam; taken from the Originals:—containing his Correſpondence with the French, Zemaun Shah, &c. from the Year 1796, with a View to the Overthrow of the Britiſh Empire in India; the ſeparate written Opinions of his principal Officers of State on that Meaſure; and an Autograph of the Sultaun's Hand-writing, in his laſt Letter to the Governor-General: alſo a Dedication to the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, &c. &c. By M. Wood, Eſq. M. P. Colonel and late Chief Engineer, Bengal. And a Map, ſhewing the Extent of the Dominions of Tippoo Sultaun, and their Partitions between the Allied Powers—the Engliſh, the Mahrattas, and the Nizam.* 4to. 15s. Cadell and Davies. 1800.

IF the late war, upon our incorrigible enemy, Tippoo Saib, or, as he is here called, Tippoo Sultaun, required an apologiſt, Mr. Wood appears, from his late poſt of Chief Engineer, and

and his conſequent knowledge of India, to be well-calculated for ſuch a taſk. This was moſt ably done by Col. Beatſon*. But the preſent author has choſen to give only an undigeſted maſs of ſtate-papers, Gazettes, and correſpondence. The peruſal of theſe, however, ſtill leaves on the mind a full conviction of Tippoo's hoſtile intentions towards the Britiſh ſettlements in the Eaſt; and, had the deep-laid plans of his republican friends ſucceeded, there can be little doubt, from what we have read, that they would have rendered our poſſeſſions in the lower parts of the peninſula precarious in the extreme.

The "Letter from an Officer," dilated over 33 pages, though evidently well-written, by no means corrects the crudity of the Appendix, which forms the bulk of the work. The officer traces, with conſiderable ability, the machinations of Tippoo with the neighbouring powers—the Nizam, the French, and Zemaun Shah. Againſt the latter daring and ambitious opponent, the Company already kept an army of obſervation in the province of Oude, while experience convinced the Preſidency, how little dependence was to be placed on our allies. Early in 1798, the Governor-General was enabled to authenticate the proclamation at the Mauritius, in which it was aſſerted, that Tippoo "only waits the moment when the French ſhall come to his aſſiſtance, to declare war againſt the Engliſh, whom he ardently deſires to expel from India;" and in which the General, Malartic, "invites the citizens who may be diſpoſed to enter as volunteers, to enrol themſelves in their reſpective municipalities, and to ſerve under Tippoo." Hence it became evident, that

"an army muſt immediately be aſſembled to cover the Carnatic. To cover a frontier of many hundred miles, in which there are not leſs than ſeventy or eighty paſſes, practicable and eaſy to light armed troops, from the deſtructive predatory incurſions of Indian horſe, both reaſon and experience ſhew to be impoſſible, on any other principle than that of obliging the enemy to concentre his force, for the protection of his capital. Seriouſly to alarm Tippoo for his capital, and prevent his detaching his regular and irregular cavalry to plunder, and lay waſte our provinces below the Gauts of Coromandel and Malabar, it was neceſſary that the army ſhould be fully equipped, and that he ſhould know it to be ready to move forwards to Seringapatam at a moment's warning. The ſame expence of troops, carriage and proviſions, muſt therefore be contracted, as was contracted, whether the army remained encamped under the walls of Vellore, or at the gates of Seringapatam." P. 32.

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* See Brit. Crit. vol. xv. p. 651.

"Thus

Thus it is that the political neceſſity of the war is deduced; a war which ended moſt favourably for this country, in the juſt overthrow of a tyrant and uſurper, and an acquiſition of territory, "equal in extent to two thirds of the ancient kingdom of France." P. 25.

Had theſe papers been connected together by ſuch a narrative as the editor's ſituation enabled him to give, his volume would have diſſeminated more generally that juſtification of the government of India which he ſeems deſirous to offer, and they are well entitled to receive. As it is, the book may rather be conſidered a collection from which that juſtification may be made out, than a hiſtory formed with any regular plan.

The proximity of our late conqueſts with thoſe of Zemaun Shah, will render his name intereſting to every Briton connected with India; the following very brief account, therefore, extracted from this work, may be acceptable.

In the confuſion which followed the dethronement of Nadir Shah, the conqueror of India, about 60 years ſince, Zemaun's grandfather, availing himſelf of the diſtracted ſtate of Perſia and Hindoſtan, aſſumed the enſign of royalty, and diſmembered both thoſe empires of ſome of their faireſt provinces. Ahmed Abdalla, from an Affghan Khan, became Shah, and having ſubdued a country of 650 Britiſh miles in length, invaded India no leſs than ſeven times. His name will be long remembered there, from the dreadful overthrow he gave the united powers of the Mahratta empire in 1761, on the plains of Panipul. Timur Shah ſucceeded in 1772, and Zemaun, the preſent monarch, in 1792.

"His military eſtabliſhment conſiſts chiefly of horſe, to the number of 150,000. He does not hold his infantry in much eſteem, employing them only to garriſon his fortreſſes; and happily for us, his equipment of artillery is by no means reſpectable. His cavalry are all excellently mounted, incomparably *ſuperior to* any native horſe that can be brought to oppoſe them from Hindoſtan. The impreſſion of terror on the minds of the Mahrattas, by the fatal carnage at Panipul, is ſo indelible, that it is generally believed they will hardly, if ever, be prevailed upon to ſuſtain the charge of the Abdalli (horſe). The inhabitants of Zemaun Shah's dominions are principally Mahommedans.—They are remarkably intrepid and robuſt." P. 37.

In addition to all this:

"When the power of Zemaun is conſidered, and that he has lately *ſhewn* ſtrong indications of an intention to follow the paths of the conqueror of Paniput, we cannot too carefully attend to his movements."

In

In the orthography of places and things, we notice ſome variations from former writers on India, and ſometimes with himſelf. Thus *Coimbatore*, *Bangalore*, *Circar*, according to Rennell and Mackenzie, are here given, *Coumbatore*, *Banglore*, *Sircar*. A fit ſubject of complaint for the geographer.

ART. X. *The Periplus of the Erythrean Sea. By Dr. Vincent.*

(Concluded from our laſt, p. 476.)

THE merits of thoſe ancient authors who have reſpectively treated concerning India and its commerce, having been diſcuſſed in the former preparatory book, we are now to attend Dr. Vincent in the actual navigation of the Erythrean ſea, from Myos Hormus, in the Gulf of Arabia, to the promontory of Rhaptum, on the coaſt of Africa; an extent of above two thouſand five hundred miles. Very different from the journal of Nearchus, in this circumnavigation no intereſting occurrences ariſe to vary the detail; the ſufferings and dangers of an adventurous band of mariners, or the intrepidity and ſkill conſpicuous on every emergency of a great commander. But fidelity to his original, indefatigable reſearch, and lucid arrangement of his materials, obſcure and ſcanty as they are, in a great degree make amends in this author, for the abſence of thoſe enlivening incidents, which, in general, attend an extenſive ſea-voyage; the ſcholar traces his courſe over ſo celebrated a tract with renewed delight, and the geographer and hiſtorian find matter of inſtruction and wonder in every line of his elaborate page.

This extenſive book is divided into twenty-eight general heads, giving an account, in conſiderable detail, of every one of the reſpective places reſorted to or paſſed in the courſe of the voyage. Our limits will not allow of going minutely into the diſcuſſion of each of theſe heads; but, for thoſe obſervations which they *will* afford room, the reader will, we truſt, be enabled as well to form a juſt judgment of the ability with which the remainder are diſcuſſed, as be, perhaps, better enabled to purſue by himſelf, in his ſtudy, the progreſs of the circumnavigating veſſel.

1. The difficulty of navigating the weſtern extremity of the Arabian Gulf, induced Ptolemy Philadelphus to fix on Myos Hormus, or *the Port of the Mouſe*, as the name implies, for the greater convenience and ſafety of the new commerce opened

in

in the reign of his father and himself between Egypt and India. It is known to modern navigators by the name of the *Jaffaleens*, three small islands that seem to have formed by their position, near an indented coast, this celebrated harbour; its latitude may be taken, at a medium between different accounts, as 27° 0′ 0″.

2. The port of Berenice is the next object of consideration, formed by the same prince, and for nearly similar reasons, as the former. The distance between the two ports is stated by Dr. V. as 260 Roman miles; its latitude at 23 28″ 0′. It is very remarkable, that the old descriptive title of its bay, or Sinus Impurus, should be retained in modern nautical maps, under the name of *Foul Bay*, alluding to its numerous shoals and breakers. From these ports, Dr. V. informs us, the fleets sailed for Africa and Arabia every year, in September; for India, in July: if the latter cleared the gulf by the first of September, the monsoon then wafted their ships to Malabar in forty days.

3. Under the third general head, we are carried back to Alexandria, the source and centre of this lucrative commerce for nearly seventeen hundred years. On this subject, Dr. V. observes as follows:

"The principal merchants, who carried on this commerce both under the Ptolemies and the Romans, resided at Alexandria; and though the Ptolemies, for their own interest, might allow others to employ their capital in this trade, and the Romans certainly would not suffer themselves to be wholly excluded, still the standing law of the country was, that every merchant must employ an Alexandrian factor for the transaction of his business; and this privilege alone, with the profits of the transport, is sufficient to account for the immense wealth of the metropolis*, exclusive of all other advantages.

"In the latter end of July the annual or Etesian wind commences, the influence of which extends from the Euxine Sea to Syênê in Upper Egypt. Blowing from the north it is directly opposite to the course of the Nile, and prevailing for forty days while the river is at the height of its swell, it affords an opportunity of advancing against the stream, with more convenience than other rivers are navigated in their descent. With the assistance of this wind, the passage from Alexandria up to Coptus was performed in twelve days, which, as the distance is above four hundred miles†, sufficiently proves the efficacy of the wind that carried them." P. 76.

"* The revenue of Alexandria, in the worst of times, was 12,500 talents, equal to 2,421,875l. sterling. Strab. xvii. 798.

"† Three hundred and eighty, without allowing for the sinuosity of the river."

Several

Several very intereſting particulars relative to this ancient commerce occur in the ſucceeding pages; and to the whole is annexed a table, extremely uſeful and elucidatory of the principal topics diſcuſſed in this geographical enquiry.

4. The next place we arrive at, in our coaſting navigation, is the ſite of the ancient but ſmall town of Ptolemais Theron, thus denominated after Ptolemy Philadelphus, who was accuſtomed to ſend his hunters hither to procure him elephants, which in this region are but ſmall of ſize. It was no regular port, and could only be approached by boats. The exact latitude of this place is of extreme importance, becauſe, as obſerved by Dr. V. "this parallel is aſſumed by Ptolemy as a diſtinguiſhed line, both in regard to Syene, and to the parallel of Praſium, which was the boundary of his knowledge, and which he lays down as many degrees to the ſouth, as Meroe is to the north, of the equator." P. 84. On this point, great difference of opinion ſeems to have exiſted between modern and ancient geographers; and this diviſion of the book diſplays a wide range of geographical, as well as aſtronomical inveſtigation, in order to determine that latitude with preciſion. The moſt accurate method in Dr. V.'s opinion, of fixing it, was firſt to determine that of Meroe, and, to do that correctly, he again applied for aſſiſtance to his learned friends, the Biſhop of Rocheſter, and Mr. Wales, whoſe ſatisfactory diſquiſitions on this ſubject, and the Doctor's previous obſervations, being too far important to be omitted, are here inſerted.

"Meroè, as the firſt parallel of Eratoſthenes, became an object of the greateſt importance to all the geographers and aſtronomers who ſucceeded; and if there is any one point more than another, upon which we can ſuppoſe them to have ſearched for accuracy or acquired it, it is this. Ptolemy places it in 16° 24′ 0″; or, as it appears in his tables, 16° 25′ 0″; but, in his eighth book, he ſays, the longeſt day at Meroè is thirteen hours, (which makes the latitude 16° 24′,) and the ſun is vertical twice a year, when he is diſtant (both upon his approach to the tropic, and his return,) 45° 20′ 0″, from the ſolſtitial point. This ſtatement of forty-five degrees muſt be older than Ptolemy; for Pliny mentions that the ſun is vertical at Meroè forty-five *days* before, and forty-five *days* after the ſolſtice, in which he ſeems to follow Philo; and then adds, that on theſe two days the ſun is in the eighteenth degree of Taurus, and the fourteenth of Leo.

"Now in this paſſage there are two errors; for firſt, forty-five *degrees* are not the ſame as forty-five *days*, as there are three hundred and ſixty-five days in a year, inſtead of three hundred and ſixty, which there ought to be, to make the two agree; and ſecondly, the place of the ſun is miſſtated, both upon his approach and his return, for by a calculation of Mr. Wales's, with which he favoured me a few days before his death, it appears,

"That

" That the ſun, *at this time*, is in the eighteenth degree of Taurus, forty-four days before the ſolſtice, which would give 17° 13′ N. for the latitude of Meroè. And in the fourteenth of Leo, forty-ſix days after the ſolſtice, which gives 16° 36′ N.

" Or again, if we take the other ſtatement of Pliny, forty-five days before the ſolſtice, the ſun is in the ſeventeenth degree of Taurus, which makes the latitude 16° 37′ N. and forty-five days after the ſolſtice, the ſun is in the thirteenth of Leo, which gives 16° 53′ N."

" Since the communication of this ſtatement, calculated only for the place of the ſun at the preſent day, the Biſhop of Rocheſter has added to the many former kindneſſes I have experienced from his friendſhip, and derived from his comprehenſive view of the ſcience, the following particulars:

" Nothing is aſſumed by Ptolemy but what is ſtrictly true, that at equal diſtances from the ſolſtitial point, on one ſide and the other, the ſun has equal declination. He gives us in this paſſage two diſtinct principles for determining the latitude of Meroè; the length of the longeſt day, and the diſtance of the ſun from the ſolſtitial point, when he culminates in the zenith of the place. The two principles agree ſufficiently in the reſult, and the latitude which they give agrees with the latitude of Meroè, as deduced from other principles, and ſtated in other parts of Ptolemy's works.

" The diſtance of the ſun from the ſolſtitial point, when he culminated in the zenith of Meroè, he tells us was 45° 20′. The obliquity of the ecliptick at that ſeaſon of the year, *in the year of our Lord one hundred*, was 23° 40′ 50″; the ſun's declination, therefore, at the diſtance of 45° 20′ from the ſummer ſolſtitial point would be 16° 24′ 3″ N. and ſo much was the latitude of Meroè; for when the ſun is vertical at any place, the declination of the ſun and the latitude of the place muſt be exactly equal.

" But he tells us alſo, that the length of the longeſt day at Meroè was thirteen hours; and I find by calculation, that in this latitude of 16° 24′ 3″, the longeſt day muſt be exactly twelve hours fifty-nine minutes and twenty ſeconds, wanting only forty ſeconds of thirteen hours.

" Again, aſſuming thirteen hours for the length of the longeſt day, I find the latitude exactly correſponding to be 16° 34′ 27″. But this confirms the concluſion from the former principles, notwithſtanding the exceſs of 10′ 24″; becauſe the phænomenon of a longeſt day of thirteen hours would certainly take place in a ſomewhat lower latitude, the day being lengthened, in all latitudes, ſeveral minutes, by the double effect of the horizontal refraction." P. 86.

This honourable teſtimony borne to the correctneſs of Ptolemy, by two of the greateſt aſtronomers of the age, muſt be very gratifying to all the admirers of ancient ſcience; and they will not be diſpleaſed in the ſubſequent ſentences to find equally honourable proofs of the near approaches to accuracy of Strabo, Pliny, and our adventurous countryman, Bruce; but for the detail of theſe we muſt refer our readers to the book itſelf.

The

The reſult of the whole is, that Ptolemais cannot be fixed at Ras Ahehaz, or Ageeg, as placed by d'Anville, and other modern geographers; but was probably (and with probability alone, in this reſpect, we muſt content ourſelves) ſituated on the projecting point of a bay in the middle of the Nubian foreſt, where the hunting for elephants was carried on, in the latitude of 17° 6′ 0″. The patient induſtry of Dr. V. in this long but neceſſary inveſtigation, is not leſs admirable than the ſound judgment and acumen diſplayed in the courſe of it.

5. The Periplus next conducts us to Aduli, a regular and eſtabliſhed port, ſo well known to the moderns as the celebrated harbour and bay of Maſuah, and the only direct entrance into Abyſſinia. This bay is ſix miles in extent, is open to the north-eaſt, and contains two iſlands; on one of which the town of Maſuah ſtands. The great city of Axuma lies, inland, about eight days, or one hundred and twenty miles from Aduli. Under this fifth head occur ſome intereſting hiſtorical remarks on this region of Africa, its ancient revolutions, its commerce, and the famous inſcription on the marble, that formed a part of the imperial throne of its ſovereigns, preſerved by Coſmas, relative to its conqueſt by Ptolemy Euergetes; an inſcription, which, according to Bruce, is not even at this day entirely obliterated. There is alſo a moſt curious account of the cargo of a veſſel, trading from Egypt to Aduli, about the period when the Periplus was written; the author, in all probability the proprietor, "and the aſſortment of which," obſerves the Doctor, "is as ſpecific as a modern *invoice*." P. 103, et ſeq. Our Indian readers would never forgive us, were we to omit gratifying their curioſity with the detail, and it may be highly uſeful to the commercial adventurer even of the preſent day.

"EXPORTS.

Ἐλέφας.	Ivory.
Ῥινοκέρως.	Horns of the Rhinoceros.

"IMPORTS.

Ἱμάτια βαρβαρικὰ ἄγναφα τὰ ἐν Αἰγύπτῳ γινόμενα*.	Cloth with the knap on, of Egyptian manufacture, for the Barbarian market.

"* Bruce has ſhewn, that Barbarick, Barbarine, and Berberin, are names derived from Berber or Barbar, the native name of the coaſt of the Troglodítick, Ichthyophagi, and Shepherds. It goes down the whole weſtern coaſt of the Red Sea. The Egyptians hated and feared them. It was, therefore, in Egypt a term both of dread and contumely, in which ſenſe it paſſed to the Greeks, and from them to the Romans."

Στολαὶ Ἀρσινοητικαὶ.	Robes made up, the manufacture of Arsinoè or Suez.
Ἁβολοῖ ὀθόναι χρωματίνοι.	Single cloths dyed, in imitation of thoſe of a ſuperior quality.
Λέντια.	Linen, ſuppoſed to be from the Latin Linteum.
Δικρόσσια.	Cloth, ſtriped or fringed.
Λιθία Ὑαλῆ.	Glaſs, or Chryſtal.
Μυρρινῆ*.	Porcelaine, made up at Dioſpolis in Egypt, in imitation of Oriental.
Ὀρείχαλκος.	White Copper, for ornaments and for coin.
Μελίσφθα χαλκᾶ.	Braſs, for culinary veſſels, for bracelets, and ornaments of the legs, ſtill worn in Abyſſinia. See Bruce, iii. 54.
Σίδηρος.	Iron, for ſpear-heads to hunt the elephants, &c. and for weapons of all ſorts.
Πελέκια.	Hatchets.
Σκέπαρνα.	Adzes.
Μάχαιραι.	Knives, daggers, or kanjars.
Ποτήρια χαλκᾶ στρογγύλα μεγάλα.	Drinking veſſels of braſs, large and round.
Δηνάριον.	Denarii, ſpecie for the uſe of ſtrangers, *Roman* coin. If *Greek*, it would have been Δράχμαι, drachms.
Οἶνος. Λαοδικηνὸς καὶ Ἰταλικός.	Wine, Laodicean, i. e. Syrian, and Italian.
Ἔλαιον δὲ πολύ.	Oil, but in no great quantity.
Χρυσώματα.	Gold plate. According to the faſhion of the country, and as preſents, or for the uſe of the king.
Ἀργυρώματα.	Silver plate.
Ἁβόλλαι.	Watch coats, camp cloaks.
Καυνάκαι ἁπλοῦν.	Coverlids, plain.
οὐ πολλοῦ.	of no great value.
οὐ πολλαί.	not many.
Σίδηρος Ἰνδικός.	Iron, of Indian temper or manufacture.
Ὀθόνιον Ἰνδικὸν τὸ πλατύτερον ἡ λιγομένη μοναχή.	Indian cottons, wide and plain, perhaps blue Surat cottons, ſtill

" * Salmaſius every where reads Μορρινῆ, which he ſuppoſes to be Oriental porcelain; if ſo, the manufacturers of Dioſpolis are the prototype of the European imitators. But there is much controverſy upon this ſubject, what the Morrhina really was."

Σαγ-

common in Abyſſinia. Bruce, vol. iii. p. 62.

Σαγματογῆναι, or Σαγματογῖναι· Περιζώματα.	Cottons or Muſlins, in parcels. Saſhes, ſtill an article in great requeſt.
Καυνάκαι.	Coverlids.
Μολόχινα.	Cotton, of the colour of the mallows flower.
Σινδόνες, ὀλίγαι.	Muſlins, in no great quantity.
Λάκκος, χρωμάτινος.	Gum lack, but Salmaſius thinks it the colour of a cloth or cotton. Plin. Ex. 816." P. 104.

Eighty miles below Aduli is a deep bay, where the Opſian (*not Obſidian*) ſtone is alone to be met with; and the next ſtage of our voyage is the celebrated ſtraits of Babel-Mandeb, about four hundred miles diſtant from Aduli.

6. Of theſe ſtraits our readers need ſcarcely to be informed that Babel-Mandeb, or the *port of affliction*, is the Arabic appellation, the Greek term is Deire, or *the neck;* it is not found in the Periplus, but in Ptolemy. All that it obſerves is, that the point of contraction is cloſe to Abalites, whence the coaſt of Africa, verging firſt to the ſouth, and thence curving to the eaſt, forms Ptolemy's bay of Avalites, or the modern bay of Zeila. A ſummary hiſtory of the adjoining country, or Adel, is, as uſual, annexed to this head.

7. The next diviſion more extenſively conſiders Abalites, which is a road, and not a regular port, but ſtill a conſiderable mart; the merchandize being conveyed in boats, or rafts, to the ſhore. Another curious catalogue of articles imported, is to be found under this head. The natives, both in the ancient and modern account, are barbarous and perfidious.

8. Malao, eighty miles diſtant, is deſcribed with its imports and exports; the people more civilized than at the former place.

9. Mundus, fixed by Dr. V. in modeſt, but apparently juſt oppoſition to d'Anville, at Zeyla. It is two days ſail, or a thouſand ſtadia diſtant from Malao.

10. Moſullon, or Moſylon, about one hundred and forty miles further, the modern Barbara, the grand mart of the ancients on this coaſt. Among its exports are enumerated the moſt coſtly ſpices, and the richeſt drugs; cinnamon, frankincenſe, myrrh, &c. &c. The commerce of the place was principally carried on, or rather monopolized, by Arabian merchants. Hence the immenſe wealth aſcribed by Agatharchides, and other ancient hiſtorians, to the Sabean Arabians, which conſtitute the tribe here alluded to.

11. One hundred miles more conduct us to Nilo-Ptolomeon, the Soel of d'Anville, and the laſt of the range of marts, called in the Periplus by the common name of Te-para, a word which the Doctor would derive from τα περαν, or the ſtraits; differing on this point from Stuckius, ſee p. 125. Nothing more particular being noticed at this ſtation, we paſs on.

12. Here we meet with three places, diſtinguiſhed by the author of the Periplus by the names of Tapatege, the leſſer Daphnon, and Cape Elephant; and two rivers, diſſecting the country, one called the Elephant, and the other the greater Daphnon, or Acannai. Neither ſituation nor diſtance is aſſigned to any of theſe names; but the Doctor is of opinion, that the rivers may be properly allotted to the ſynonimous town and cape; and theſe he finds in the Metè and Santa Pedra of modern maps. Cape Elephant is conſpicuouſly prominent in the Portugueſe charts, under the appellation of mount Felix, or rather Felles; a word ſpringing from *Feel*, a native term, ſignifying elephant. The Portugueſe accounts of theſe places are annexed, as found when they viſited this coaſt to take vengeance for the depredations of the Arabian pirates, in 1516 and 1517; and indeed it muſt be owned, that whenſoever the dryneſs of geographical details can be alleviated by hiſtory or anecdote, Dr. Vincent eagerly embraces the opportunity. After leaving Tapatege, we ſoon arrive at Aromata, the modern Cape Gardefan, a place of high importance in this coaſting ſurvey, as it forms the extreme point eaſt of the the vaſt continent of Africa. Its latitude, therefore, is an object of equal importance; and, according to the beſt maps conſulted by Dr. Vincent, it is ſituated in 12° 0′ 0″ north. Gardefan ſignifies, we are informed, the ſtraits of Burial, and Metè or Death, which occurred before, are terms that ſufficiently denote the terrors of former navigators on theſe remote and dangerous ſeas.

13. From Cape Aromata the coaſt ſlopes off in a ſoutherly direction, and conducts us to Tabai, the d'Orfui of the Portugueſe, about ſeventy-five miles ſouth of Gardefan. The merchandize of this whole region conſiſts, as may be conceived, from the name of that cape, of the richeſt aromatics, and as the reader will find by the catalogue of articles ſubjoined. At this place terminates the kingdom called Adel by the moderns, and Barbaria in the Periplus; and the coaſt of Ajan, or Azania, commences. Under this head, at p. 135, a moſt uſeful and accurate geographical table exhibits a ſurvey of the whole coaſt of Azania, from Cape Aromata to Rhapta, the limit of the navigation of the Periplus. We are convinced that every perſon engaged in ancient diſquiſitions of this kind, and treading this ground, will feel himſelf gratified by this

this table, and Dr. V.'s conſequent ſtrictures, which are offered to the public with a diffidence, and with apologies, for which, however engaging, in our judgment, there was very little neceſſity.

14. Opônè, honoured with the title of a mart, both in Ptolemy and the Periplus, is the firſt place of note on this vaſt extent of coaſt. It is forty miles from Tabai, and correſponds tolerably well with the Ban-del-Caus of modern charts. Among the articles imported into this place, are ſome of Indian growth and fabrication, which confirms Dr. V. in his opinion, that a very ancient intercourſe, totally diſtinct from the navigation of the Egyptian Greeks, was carried on by the native merchants of Guzerat and Malabar, with the inhabitants of the coaſt of Africa, who were Arabians; and conſequently they muſt have been perfectly acquainted with the nature of the monſoon, long before it was diſcovered for the Greeks by Hippalus, p. 146.

15. Apokopa the Leſs, and the Greater, ſucceed in order on the Azanian ſhore of Africa to Opone, the diſtance about three hundred miles, along a coaſt uncommonly barren and deſtitute of water. Apokopa has neither anchorage nor a mart, but is a promontory, and ſo exactly correſponds to the ſouthern Horn of Ptolemy, and the Cape Baxas, or Shoals, of the moderns, that in Dr. V.'s opinion they muſt be the ſame. The reader will conſult the correct map annexed, of this part of the coaſt of Africa.

16. We are now to enter upon the laſt diviſions of this extenſive navigation, ſo far as the African ſhore is concerned; and here we find neither city nor promontory named in the Periplus, to vary the deſolate ſcene. The tract treated of under this head is no otherwiſe diſtinguiſhed here, than by the general terms of the Little Coaſt and the Great Coaſt; the firſt marked by a courſe of ſix days ſail, the ſecond by one of ſeven. The commencement of this long ſpace is at Cape Baxas; the termination Dr. V. thinks may be fixed at the modern Brava, the Eſſina of Ptolemy; for that geographer places Eſſina under the line, and Brava is only one degree to the north of it. In all this barren tract, only one place, Magadaſho, is noticed on modern charts, and in that name, as well as Madagaſcar, in its neighbourhood, he propoſes a conjecture that the Greek term *Megas* (Αιγιαλος μεγας, *the Great Coaſt*) may be traced, which we think is ſufficiently evident.

17. Serapion and Nicon, as evidently Greek terms, are the names of two anchorages, at a point where ſeven rivers waſh this part of the coaſt. But no correſponding terms, nor any veſtiges of places equivalent to them, are now to be found.

18. Mom-

18. Mombaça is the next ſtation, concerning which nothing particular occurs.

19. Rhapta, with the title of metropolis, and thus denominated from ραπτω, to *ſew*, becauſe the firſt Greek navigators found at this place little veſſels plying on the coaſt, whoſe planks were connected with ſutures formed of the fibres of the cocoa; a circumſtance, ſays Dr. V. which, at the diſtance of almoſt fifteen centuries, on their firſt arrival, in a particular manner attracted the notice of the Portugueſe. The ſhips of this port were moſtly owned by Arabian commanders and factors, who had ſettled here, and had become well acquainted with the navigation and language of the country. The whole region itſelf was, in fact, ſubject to the ſovereign of Maphartis, a country of Yemen, between Mooſa and the ſtraits; and this circumſtance, as d'Anville has well obſerved, proves the eſtabliſhment of the Arabs on this coaſt, long previous to the effuſion of the Mohammedan religion. The reader will naturally be curious to ſee the table of imports and exports, at this laſt emporium noticed in the Periplus.

"The Imports here are,

Λόγχη προηγημένως ἡ τοπικῶς κατασκευαζομένη ἐν Μόσᾳ.	Javelins, more eſpecially ſuch as are actually the manufacture of Mooſa.
Πελύκια.	Hatchets or Bills.
Μαχαίρια.	Knives.
Ὀπήτια.	Awls.
Λιθίας Ὑαλῆς πλείονα γένη.	Crown glaſs of various ſorts.

"And to theſe commodities we muſt by no means omit to add a ſtore of corn and wine carried out by the traders, not for ſale, but for the purpoſe of entertainment, and ingratiating themſelves with the natives. This is ſo truly conſonant with the modern ſyſtem of carrying out ſpirits to America, and the coaſt of Africa, that the reſemblance ſhould by no means be ſuppreſſed.

"The Exports are,

Ἐλέφας πλεῖος, ἧσσον δὲ τῦ Ἀδουλιτικῦ	Ivory in great quantity, but of inferior quality to that obtained at Adooli from Abyſſinia.
Ῥινόκερως.	Rhinoceros, the horn.
Χελώνη διάφορος μετὰ τὴν Ἰνδικήν.	Tortoiſe-ſhell of a good ſort, but inferior to that of India.

Νάυπλιος ὀλίγος.

"The articles of import here are nearly the ſame as an African invoice at the preſent moment; and in the exports it is ſome degree of diſappointment not to find gold. For as the fleets of Solomon are ſaid to have obtained gold on this coaſt, as well as the Arabs of a later age, and the Portugueſe, we naturally look for it in a commerce which is intermediate; and the nearer we approach to Sofala the more reaſon there is to expect it." P. 155.

20. Me-

20. Menoutheſias, or Menuthias, one of the Zanguebar iſlands, ſituated about an hundred miles from Rhapta, and thought, not without very ſtrong grounds of probability, to be the modern Monfia. A deſcription of this iſland is annexed, but we have not room for it; nor, having now reached the utmoſt limits of the voyage, as performed by the author of the Periplus, on the African coaſt, can we accompany the author further in his laborious but luminous diſquiſitions, on ſubjects that do not immediately form a part of that work, though intimately connected with it, and highly illuſtrative of it. In the very learned Appendix, alſo, will be found much matter of high importance to the commercial man; to the curious naturaliſt in regard to the rich ſpices, fragrant gums, and other coſtly productions of Arabia and India; to the claſſical antiquary, in relation to the celebrated inſcription found by Coſmas at Aduli, and giving an account of the conqueſts of Ptolemy Euergetes in Aſia and Africa; and to geographers and hydrographers, for Al-Edriſſi's valuable map of the world, and Captain Francklin's tranſlation of the Arabic names of the kingdoms and principal cities deſignated upon its ſurface.

Through the whole of the preceding obſervations, our wiſh and intention have been to do that eſſential juſtice to the editor, which a work of ſuch Herculean labour, and ſuch acknowledged utility, ought to receive; to point out to the reader his aſſiduity of reſearch, and his judicious ſelection of whatever circumſtances occur to throw light on the ſubject under conſideration, in either ancient or modern navigation and travels. We imagine that very few proficients in Greek or Oriental literature will be long without this valuable account and illuſtration of the Periplus aſcribed to Arrian; a work which introduces us ſo intimately to the knowledge of the mutual traffic, of the naval efforts, and the manners and cuſtoms of remote nations, who flouriſhed at the diſtance of nearly eighteen hundred years. As the Periplus of Arrian is hardly to be met with but in the *Geographi minores*, which are extremely ſcarce, it is to be wiſhed that an edition of it could be publiſhed of a proper form to accompany this work.

ART. XI. *The Georgics of Virgil. Tranſlated by William Sotheby, Eſq. F. R. S. and A. S. S.* 8vo. 229 pp. 7s. Wright. 1800.

IT has been often obſerved, that, as far as relates to mere phraſeology, tranſlation is one of the moſt difficult and hazardous of literary enterpriſes. The conſtraint and coldneſs with which the tranſlator muſt always labour; the danger of being

infected with a foreign phraſeology, and the impoſſibility of always repreſenting the idioms of a foreign language by correſponding idioms in his own; the difficulty of adapting words to the conceptions of another, and the temptation to introduce his own ideas with his own words, into the place of the ideas of his author; above all, the abſence of that warmth which the mind feels in pouring forth its own ideas, and which ſo much facilitates compoſition to the original writer; the neceſſity of never giving the reins to that enthuſiaſm of invention, which often eaſily and rapidly dictates language more happy than can be attained by the painful efforts of ſtudy: all theſe obſtacles occur in making a good tranſlation one of the moſt difficult exertions of ſkill, in the art of giving general and permanent pleaſure by the choice and arrangement of words. Correctneſs, which is the firſt duty of a tranſlator, often ſeems at variance with eaſe, elegance, and animation, which are his higheſt praiſe. He is often embarraſſed by the apparently jarring claims of fidelity to the ſenſe and ſpirit of his author, and fidelity to the laws of his own language. But though the difficulties of tranſlation be always great, they exiſt in very different degrees in different ſorts of compoſition. They are leaſt where the value of an original work is chiefly its matter, and they are greateſt when that value ariſes almoſt entirely from ſtyle. It would be eaſy to frame a ſcale of tranſlation, at the bottom of which would be placed mathematical and phyſical diſquiſitions, mere chronicles of events, which have nothing to loſe by a faithful interpretation of the meaning in another language. At the top of this ſcale, as the moſt difficult to be tranſlated, of all works ancient or modern, muſt undoubtedly be placed the Georgics of Virgil. It would be needleſs and fooliſh to repeat the firſt rudiments of the moſt common-place criticiſm, by enlarging on the beauties of this exquiſite and incomparable poem, where the art of poetical ſtyle ſeems to be carried to the higheſt perfection which human ſkill can attain. It is ſufficient for our purpoſe to obſerve, that to this unrivalled power of ſtyle the Georgics are indebted for their chief intereſt. The materials may have once been uſeful, and they are now curious; but the ornaments of ſtyle *alone* could ever have rendered them intereſting. The difficulties therefore which attend a verſion of the Georgics are the greateſt with which a tranſlator can have to ſtruggle; becauſe, with very little aid from the *matter*, he has to exhibit a copy of the *manner* of an original, to which the efforts of all ages and nations have never yet produced any thing equal, or even nearly approaching in excellence. The younger Racine, a man of great elegance of taſte and claſſical knowledge, though a poet of little vigour, told

told the Abbé Delille, when he mentioned his project of tranſlating the Georgics, that his undertaking was abſolutely deſperate; that a tranſlation of the Georgics was an enterpriſe beyond the powers of man. When indeed the young tranſlator repeated a part of his verſion, Racine changed his opinion, and encouraged his friend to perſevere. In our language, the difficulties of a new verſion of the Georgics are, if poſſible, increaſed by the excellent tranſlations of them which have already appeared. When we opened Mr. Sotheby's volume, and reflected that he had not only to tranſlate Virgil, but to rival Dryden, we confeſs that we felt conſiderable apprehenſions for his ſucceſs; and, notwithſtanding his well-known talents, we entertained almoſt the ſame opinion of the hopeleſſneſs of his enterpriſe, which Racine expreſſed to the Abbé Delille. But our doubts and apprehenſions have been diſpelled by the peruſal of this verſion, as thoſe of Racine were by the recitation of the Abbé Delille; and we can now congratulate the public on the appearance of a tranſlation of the Georgics, more exact, more poliſhed, and more uniformly ſuſtained in elegance and dignity, than any other that the Engliſh language can boaſt. Let not our readers imagine, that we are about to betray the fame of Dryden. The admiration of novelty ſhall never conquer our reverence for the memory of that great poet. In the progreſs of this criticiſm that reverence will be ſeen. But correctneſs, careful poliſh, and uniform elegance, are not *Drydenic* excellencies, though they are of all qualities the moſt *Virgilian*, and the moſt peculiarly neceſſary in a tranſlation of the Georgics.

The moſt ſatisfactory mode of criticizing this elegant work will be, to lay before our readers ſome ſpecimens of the tranſlation, both of the epiſodical and preceptive parts of Virgil, comparing them with the parallel paſſages of Dryden, Warton, and Delille. From theſe ſpecimens, we think it will appear that our commendation is not exaggerated.

The firſt example ſhall be the Epiſode of Orpheus and Eurydice.

" Now ev'ry peril o'er, when Orpheus led
His reſcued prize in triumph from the dead,
And the fair bride, ſo Proſerpine enjoin'd,
Preſs'd on his path, and *follow'd cloſe behind*,
In ſweet oblivious trance of amorous thought,
The lover err'd, to ſudden frenzy wrought.
Ah, venial fault! if hell had ever known
Mercy, or *ſenſe of ſuffering not its own.*
He ſtopt, and ah! forgetful, weak of mind,
Caſt as ſhe reach'd the light one look behind.

There

There die his hopes, by love alone betray'd,
He broke the law that hell's ſtern tyrant made.
Thrice o'er the Stygian lake a hollow ſound
Portentous murmur'd from its depth profound;
Alas! what fates our hapleſs love divide,
What frenzy Orpheus tears thee from thy bride!
Again I ſink; a voice reſiſtleſs calls;
Lo! on my ſwimming eye cold ſlumber falls.
Now, now farewell! involv'd in thickeſt night,
Borne far away, I vaniſh from thy ſight,
And ſtretch towards thee, all hope for ever o'er,
'Theſe unavailing arms; ah! thine no more.
She ſpoke, and from his gaze for ever fled,
Swift as diſſolving ſmoke through ether ſpread;
Nor more beheld him, while he fondly ſtrove
To catch her ſhade, and pour the plaints of love.
Deaf to his prayer, no more ſtern Charon gave
To croſs the Stygian lake's forbidden wave.
What ſhall he do? Where dead to hope reſide,
Reft of all joy, and doubly loſt his bride,
What tears ſhall ſooth th' inexorable God?
Pale ſwam her ſpirit to its laſt abode.
Ah! many a month he wept in lofty caves,
By frozen Strymon's ſolitary waves,
With melting melodies the beaſts ſubdued,
And drew around his harp the liſtening wood.
Thus Philomel beneath the poplar ſpray,
Mourns her loſt brood untimely ſnatch'd away,
Whom ſome rough hind, that watch'd her foſt'ring neſt,
Tore yet unfledg'd from the maternal breaſt;
She on the bough all night her plaint purſues,
Fills the far woods with woe, and each ſad note renews.
No earthly charms had pow'r his ſoul to move,
No ſecond hymeneal lur'd to love.
'Mid climes where Tanais freezes as it flows,
'Mid deſerts hoary with Riphæan ſnows,
Lone roam'd the bard, his raviſh'd wife deplored,
And the vain gift of hell's relenting lord.
Scorn'd of the youth whom grief alone could charm,
Rage and revenge the Thracian matrons arm,
'Mid the dark orgies of their God they tore
His mangled limbs, and toſt along the ſhore.
Ah! at that time, while roll'd the floating head
Torn from his neck, down Hebrus' craggy bed,
His laſt, laſt voice, his tongue now cold in death,
Still nam'd Eurydice with parting breath.
Ah, poor Eurydice! his ſpirit ſigh'd,
And all the rocks Eurydice replied." P. 221.

In this quotation, we have marked two lines in Italics, in which the latter part of the verſe ſeems to be only a repetition

of

of the former; a repetition, not contributing to ſtrength, and not juſtified by the original. The 696th line of the 4th Georgic in Dryden's tranſlation, correſponds with the beginning of the extract which we have given from Mr. Sotheby. To copy the whole of a verſion ſo deſervedly popular would be needleſs, and would occupy more ſpace than we can afford; but we ſhall extract ſome paſſages of the tranſlation of Dryden, Warton, and Delille, that our readers may compare them with the parallel paſſages of the preſent tranſlation.

DRYDEN.

" When ſtrong deſires th' impatient youth invade,
By little caution and much love betray'd,
A fault which eaſy pardon might receive,
Were lovers judges, or could hell forgive."

WARTON.

" When ſtraight a frenzy the fond lover caught,
(Could hell forgive) 'twas ſure a venial fault."

DELILLE.

" Soudain ce tendre amant dans un inſtant d'ivreſſe,
Suivit imprudemment l'ardeur qui l'entrainoit,
Bien digne de pardon ſi l'enfer pardonnoit."

Whoever carefully examines the laſt of theſe verſions, will be aſtoniſhed at the fidelity with which the ſpirit of an original is combined with the fidelity of a tranſlation. But ſurely no reverence for eſtabliſhed reputation can make us blind to the miſerable deficiency of the two former Engliſh verſions. In the tranſlation of a paſſage, admirable for its dignity and tenderneſs, Dryden gives us one line disfigured by a coarſe expreſſion, a ſecond weakened by a mere verbal antitheſis, a third abſolutely proſaic, and a fourth in which a ſorry ſarcaſm is ſubſtituted for a moſt pathetic reflection. The lines of Warton are inelegant and unmuſical. The phraſe " venial fault", which Mr. Sotheby has taken from Warton, is not poetical. It is cold and technical. It is far more diſtant from any picture, than *the art of pardoning* to which Virgil alludes. But it muſt be owned, that it is more tolerable in the beginning of a line, where Mr. Sotheby has placed it, than at the concluſion, where it is in Warton: not to mention that the poſition in the preſent tranſlation preſerves the ſuſpenſion of ſenſe, which has ſo much power in the original. The following famous paſſage ſhall ſerve as another comparative ſpecimen.

DRYDEN.

" So cloſe in poplar ſhades her children gone,
The mother nightingale laments alone,

Whoſe

Whoſe neſt ſome prying churl had found, and thence
By ſtealth convey'd th' unfeather'd innocence.
But ſhe ſupplies the night with mournful ſtrains,
And melancholy muſic fills the plains."

WARTON.

" As Philomel in poplar ſhades alone
For her loſt offspring pours a mother's moan,
Which ſome rough ploughman marking for his prey,
From the warm neſt unfledg'd has dragg'd away;
Perch'd on a bough, ſhe all night long complains,
And fills the groves with ſad repeated ſtrains."

DELILLE.

" Telle ſur un rameau durant la nuit obſcure,
Philomele plaintive *attendrit la nature*,
Accuſe en gemiſſant *l'oiſeleur* inhumain,
Qui gliſſant dans ſon nid une *furtive main*,
Ravit ces tendres fruits *que l'amour fit eclore*,
Et qu'un leger duvet ne couvroit pas encore."

A tranſlation, in a foreign language, is not a direct ſubject of compariſon with an Engliſh verſion; and we ſhould not have ſpoken of the Abbé Delille's tranſlation on this occaſion, but for its extraordinary excellence, which however we do not think quite ſo conſpicuous in the laſt paſſage as it is in moſt others. The parts of it which we have marked in Italics are additions to the ſenſe of Virgil, and they are not additions in the manner of the original.

We cannot enter into a minute verbal criticiſm on the tranſlations of Dryden and Warton; a ſingle line will be ſufficient to ſhow the merit of that of Mr. Sotheby. Warton ſpeaks of "*ſome rough ploughman.*" This is not exact; for it imports ſome ploughman of more than common roughneſs, whereas Virgil deſcribes *the rough ploughman*, in general, the ordinary habits and character of that ſort of men. *Ploughman* is beſides a word which, in our language, is ſo degraded by familiarity, that it requires ſingular ſkill, and great aid from neighbouring words, to make it poetical. Dryden's tranſlation is *(pace tanti nominis)* intolerable. He tranſlates "durus arator" "prying churl"; a coarſe and ſarcaſtic expreſſion, which deſtroys the tone of feeling that this pathetic paſſage is calculated to inſpire. "Rough hind", the phraſe of Mr. Sotheby, is a happy medium between the weak familiarity of "rough ploughman", and the coarſe ſtrength of "prying churl." It will be eaſy for any reader to carry on this minute compariſon for himſelf; and we are greatly deceived if, notwithſtanding the high excellencies of Dryden, the reſult, in the

the mind of every reader of taſte, will not be, that the tranſlation of Mr. Sotheby is a moſt important acquiſition to Engliſh literature.

(To be concluded in our next.)

ART. XII. *A Second Part to the Morſels of Criticiſm: containing additional Diſſertations, and additional Notes; further illuſtrating the original Work; and tending to ſhew the moſt perfect Conſiſtency of Philoſophical Diſcoveries, and of Hiſtorical Facts, with the Holy Scriptures.* 4to. 437 pp. 1l. 1s. Or, in a new Edition, uniform with the former Part, 3 vols. 8vo. 1l. 7s. White. 1800.

IN the venerable, learned, and ingenious author of this volume, we ſee an example, now, alas! but too uncommon, of a man whoſe propenſity for the ſtudy of ſacred things, and particularly of the Holy Scriptures, is as active, lively, and ſincere, as any feeling of taſte, or any principle of literary or elegant curioſity. His works diſplay him to our view, meditating on the words of the inſpired writers with an exactneſs, which a ſincere affection for them only could produce; weighing facts, and comparing them with philoſophical diſcoveries; and calling to his aid every branch of knowledge, if by any means he may be able to illuſtrate ſomething obſcure, or clear away ſome difficulty. We find him alſo indulging ſpeculations, and forming conjectures on high and arduous ſubjects, but with a modeſty that ſeeks no fame, and a candour that avoids even the wiſh to dictate or impoſe a ſingle opinion. "Theſe," he ſays, in one paſſage, "are the apprehenſions of an honeſt, humble mind;—no ways wiſhing to impoſe opinions upon others—but merely to offer fair conſiderations,—and wiſhing only *Truth* to prevail." P. 227. In another place, he defends his favourite enquiries rather more at length.

"There are perſons who may imagine that this ſort of inveſtigation is too nicely curious;—and that it is ſearching too cloſely and inquiſitively into ſacred things. But where in the Holy Scriptures is ſuch ſearch forbidden;—and not rather encouraged? Truth ſeeks the light;—it is only preſumptuous dogmatizing error that wants concealment;—and to be guarded by ſuch kind of caution."

Mr. King then cites ſeveral inſtances, in which our Saviour and his Apoſtles appear to have encouraged the moſt earneſt ſpirit of reſearch into holy things, and concludes thus:

"If

" If examples, words, or arguments can influence the human mind, one would think theſe declarations and admonitions of our Lord, and of his Apoſtles, ſhould induce us to labour earneſtly to diſcover the true purport, and full explanation of whatever we find recorded in Holy Scripture to have been either ſaid or done;—and with the *Bereans*, to enquire to the very utmoſt." P. 310, &c.

Having thus prepared our readers to underſtand rightly the nature and ſpirit of Mr. King's work, we ſhall proceed to give a ſhort account of each ſection, as they ſtand in the work. The preſent additional volume contains fourteen Diſſertations, the ſubjects of which generally bear ſome reference to the former volume, publiſhed in 1788.

The firſt Diſſertation is concerning *the light of the ſun*, and refers to the quarto edition, pp. 83 and 620. Here the author concludes, upon mathematical and optical principles, that what appears to our eyes to be the viſible diſk of the ſun is only *an orb of intenſely bright light, about three times the diameter of the real ſun.* This reduction of the real ſize of that central body removes the inconſiſtency, uſually allowed by aſtronomers, of the ſun being leſs denſe than Mars; whereas, on this calculation, he will be found more denſe even than Mercury, and thus the analogy of the whole ſyſtem will be reſtored. The author has the honeſt triumph of finding many of his remarks on the ſun, drawn from different conſiderations, confirmed or aſſerted by the ſagacity and philoſophical obſervation of Herſchel. The concluſion of this whole paper, built undoubtedly on ſound philoſophy, and ſtrong probabilities, has ſomething in it very animated, and worthy of obſervation. Having ſhown the probability, that bodies of various coloured light upon the ſun produce that compound light which his rays communicate to us, and that the various tints of different ſtars proceed from the prevalence of one or another colour upon their ſurfaces, he proceeds thus:

" And if it be ſo;—then, (as has been previouſly concluded in the preceding pages of this work,) our *Sunſhine* and the *ſhining of the Stars*, is neither more, nor leſs, than *the emiſſion* and *communication of glory*:—of glory *firſt* manifeſted, by the POWER AND GOODNESS OF GOD, in His Works of Creation on the Sun; and in His Creatures reſiding upon the Sun;—and upon the Stars;—and thence communicated to us.

" A communication of perceptions, of variety and beauty of forms, of colours, and of beautifully tinted appearances, derived from the Sun by means of *radiations*, firſt exhibiting ſcenes of glory *there*; and then divided out *again*, on this our terreſtrial world, into the appearances of awfully diſtant, and lowly, inferior ſcenes of beauty, and variety *here*.

" Man-

" Manifeſtations of THE DIVINE MAJESTY AND GLORY, even upon earth :—and proceeding, equally with the manifeſtations in the heavens, from *that Divine Giver of all things*, THE GREAT CREATOR ;—to whom the Powers in heaven lift up their voices continually, with holy praiſe, ſaying,

" *Holy—Holy—Holy—Lord God of Sabaoth! Heaven and Earth are full of the Majeſty of Thy Glory.*" P. 36.

In the ſecond Diſſertation, the object of the author is to diſtinguiſh accurately the differences which he ſuppoſes to be intended in Scripture between the expreſſions *Heaven, the Heavens*, and the *Heaven of Heavens*. The diſtinctions are ingenious, and not without probability. Section 3. is a note ſuggeſting, from paſſages of Scripture, that the ſun and ſtars are not of ſo recent formation as our earth. No. 4, is a note on the *Elementary fluid of Heat*. No. 5, is a Diſſertation on the word Αἰὼν, as uſed in Scripture.

The ſixth ſection takes up a ſubject, at which, it is probable, ſome readers will take alarm, and ſome offence ; it is, however, handled by Mr. King with a modeſty and caution which render it, in his uſe of it at leaſt, perfectly free from danger. This author's notion then is (however ſtrange and novel it may appear) " that the commonly received opinion, *that all mankind are the ſons of Adam*, is ſo far from being really founded on Scripture, or neceſſarily to be implied from the whole tenor of the inſpired Moſaic Writings, *that it is even directly contrary* to what is contained therein." P. 70. He thinks then, that as other animals are created of different ſpecies under one Genus, " ſo *Man* alſo, the head of the viſible creation on earth, was at firſt created of one GENUS indeed, and all of *one blood*—and *in the image of God*,—but of different ſpecies ;—with different capacities, and powers, and diſpoſitions, for very wiſe purpoſes, having ADAM (of ſupereminent abilities and endowments) as the firſt and head claſs or ſpecies ;—and who was therefore diſtinguiſhed by that noble appellation of being a Son of God." P. 74. In like manner, he thinks that, at the deluge, it was not only Noah and his family, in the whole world, that were preſerved, but they only of this ſuperior claſs, whoſe hiſtory is excluſively given by the ſacred writers. Nor does he ſtock the ark with creatures of all kinds, to preſerve their race upon the earth, but only ſuch as were required for the ſubſiſtence of the perſons in the ark, during their confinement there. That theſe interpretations of the Moſaic account remove ſome difficulties, muſt be allowed ; but it is very doubtful to us, whether they do not bring with them difficulties, ſtill greater than thoſe which they remove. On one matter of doubt, that of the poſſibility of the wide varieties of the human ſpecies growing

ing up out of one original pair, we have heard the opinion of a very ſkilful naturaliſt and anatomiſt, that it may undoubtedly be ſo; which he illuſtrated from the differences which we ourſelves can ſee produced in animals by domeſtication, and other changes of external circumſtances. Thoſe perſons, however, who find a difficulty in conceiving this, and other particulars conſequent upon the common notion of the creation and deluge, will do well to weigh and reconſider the matter, as it is repreſented by Mr. King. The great reaſon which he aſſigns for the diſtinction given to the race of Adam and Noah in the ſacred writings, is as follows:

"As therein we find, in the firſt part of the Book of Geneſis, *the particular circumſtances of hiſtory*, confined to what related merely to the firſt and higheſt *ſpecies* or *claſs* of men, and the reſt mentioned only incidentally;—ſo in the ſucceeding part of the narrative, in what is related concerning the univerſal deluge and its conſequences—we have, as to any particular account, only a detail of the preſervation of the uncorrupted branch of that firſt *ſpecies* and *claſs*; but yet others are there alſo referred to incidentally:—whilſt the hiſtory of the deſcendants of *Noah alone*, through ſucceſſive ages, is preſerved in Scripture; *merely becauſe, from that branch* was to deſcend at laſt the PROMISED MESSIAH, in, and by WHOM, as in Adam, all became ſubject to death, ſo at laſt all ſhould be made alive; and by WHOM the whole ſcene of Creation, and the whole work of God, ſhould finally be finiſhed and perfected." P. 101.

Let it be remembered, however, that all this new, and apparently bold ſyſtem, is propoſed by the author with great modeſty, as a ſubject of conſideration, rather than a matter to be implicitly received. We ſhall therefore imitate his modeſty; and though many objections ſuggeſt themſelves to our minds, we ſhall recommend our readers to conſider the author himſelf, without any bias or partiality, not throwing, on our parts, any difficulties in their way to prevent their acquieſcence in his reaſonings.

The next Diſſertation, which is the ſeventh, is alſo of a very curious nature: and propoſes what may be called a *Sabbatical* ſyſtem of chronology, as that which will furniſh the moſt complete diviſion of time, without even the ſmalleſt defect or redundance. The advantages of this ſyſtem are thus ſtated.

"If we ſuppoſe ſuch *a Period* to have commenced, at the Creation of the World; *on the firſt appointment of the Sabbath*; it would have its firſt real, and great adjuſtment, at the end of the year 6000; (or of our year of the Chriſtian æra 2000:)—and its *final great adjuſtment*, at the end of the year of the world 144000.

"And even let it be ſuppoſed to begin, at any ſubſequent time, or moment whatever, in any age whatever;—it will ſtill *ever* go on keeping

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ing perfect time, with the ordained motion of the earth:—and *the ſame days of the week, will fall conſtantly on the ſame days of the month, and year*;—whilſt every identical year, in the whole vaſt period, will be ſufficiently, and preciſely diſtinguiſhed, in every different region, and country, by the preciſe day, and hour, and minute, on which either the *firſt New Moon*, or elſe the *Paſſover Full Moon* ſhall fall.

"And hence even the very exceſſive *irregularities* of the *Moon*'s motion, in all reſpects, will be found a moſt beneficial appointment in the order of Creation.

"And the *Sun* and *Moon* will truly be, throughout all ages, to inhabitants upon earth, what they were ordained to be, by the THE WORD OF GOD:

"Geneſis, chap. i.

"Ver. 14. *For SIGNS,—and for SEASONS,—and for DAYS,—and YEARS.*" P. 195.

Here incidentally the author illuſtrates, to a curious extent, the prevalence of the number ſeven, in many of the ordinances of nature; and carries the compariſon of the ſeven muſical notes with the ſeven priſmatic tints, to a greater degree of accuracy and minuteneſs than has uſually been attempted.

The eighth Diſſertation, *on the Credibility of Miracles*, takes up a very important argument in a new and ſingular form. The author undertakes to ſhow, reſpecting all the Scripture miracles, that they are not ſo remote from the common order of nature, but that they might have taken place *under other circumſtances*, by ordinary means. Leſt we ſhould at all miſrepreſent the author in this very ſubtile and ingenious argument, we ſhall ſtate it in his own words.

"The fact is,—that the Miracles recorded in Holy Writ, are not ſo entirely contrary to *all experience* as *Hume* has ſtated;—and that, though nothing but the Divine Power, and Word of God, could have brought them to paſs, juſt *at the time*, and *in the manner*, in which they were wrought;—yet that there are *operations*,—*cauſes*,—and *effects*,—known to exiſt in the nature of things,—and of which we *have experience*,—that might produce, on other occaſions, and in a ſlower manner, even ſome ſuch events, as are many of the Divine Miracles, ſo blaſphemouſly ſcoffed at." P. 230.

We confeſs we do not feel, with the philoſophical and pious writer, the neceſſity of going into this kind of argument; but the ſpeculation is curious, and may be purſued with ſatisfaction by ſome minds.

No. 9, contains only a ſhort note on two ſcriptural paſſages.

No. 10, continues the Diſſertation given in the former volume (p. 373) on the *Seals*, *Trumpets*, and *Vials*, in the Book of Revelations. To this note a very uſeful table is joined,

exhibiting the coincidences of the prophetic and hiſtorical times, according to the ſyſtem of the author.

The 11th ſection conſiſts of a note on *the falling away* previous to the ſecond coming of the Meſſiah, which Mr. K. explains, very reaſonably in our opinion, to ſignify only ſuch a deficiency in faith, as may even now be attributed to mankind, and not a total deſertion of it.

Section 12, is a note on the meaning of the word σημειον.

In the 13th ſection is a very philoſophical Diſſertation on *the combined Effects of Gravitation, the Attraction of Coheſion, and the centrifugal Force on our earthly Globe;* from which the author argues, that the globe is probably only a mere ſhell, of a moderate thickneſs, the central parts being entirely hollow. Theſe ideas have directed the mind of the author to the formation of a new ſyſtem, different from thoſe of *Burnet*, *Whitehurſt*, *Woodward*, and *Catcott*, on the breaking up of this ſhell at different periods. On this ſubject Mr. King ſuggeſts his own original notions, and in the following manner ſtates his wiſh to preſent them hereafter to the public. Speaking of the authors above-mentioned, and their ſyſtems, he ſays;

"They reaſoned *hypothetically*;—but reaſoning, on the contrary, *analytically*, has led me long ſince to form this concluſion.

"For near forty years, with unceaſing attention, enquiries to elucidate this ſubject have been an object of my purſuit:—and the firſt intimations of the chain and mode of reaſoning which I was led to purſue, and of the ideas which led me to it, were ventured by me into the world, and were printed in the Philoſophical Tranſactions, Vol. LVII. for the year 1767, page 44; long before Mr. *Whitehurſt's* book was publiſhed.—Since the printing of that paper, I have continually been purſuing the ſubject *analytically*, both by putting together facts reſulting from every obſervation that I had myſelf any opportunities to make on natural appearances; and alſo, by collecting, and arranging facts, from all the accounts I could meet with of the moſt intelligent Voyagers, and Travellers, and Natural Hiſtorians;—and theſe I ſhould, ere this, have communicated to the world;—endeavouring to place the concluſions reſulting from the whole in the fulleſt and faireſt point of view;—but have been hindered, by the great expence attending the engraving of the numerous drawings, that muſt accompany ſuch a kind of publication.

"Whether it will ever be in my power, during the ſhort remainder of life, if my days be yet prolonged,—to accompliſh my wiſh of overcoming theſe difficulties; and of publiſhing the materials I have collected, arranged, and written;—or whether any one, coming after me, will take the trouble, and care, to make uſe of them;—or whether any more able Enquirer will tread in the ſame path, I cannot dare to expect, with any ſanguine hope.

"But this I will venture to affirm;—that all the external appearances of this our terreſtrial globe, when duly compared and conſidered, do

do at once bear united teſtimony to the exact truth of the *Moſaical account*; and alſo ſerve for the developement of *a clue*, leading us to apprehend *the concurring operation* of well-known ordained powers of nature, whereby ſuch mighty change might be effected, as has *turned the ſea into dry land*,—has moſt probably cauſed, conſiſtently with all its phænomena, *the variation of the magnetic needle*;—and has ſtamped an everlaſting record of *HIS Divine Power, Whoſe way is in the ſea, Whoſe paths are in the great waters, and Whoſe footſteps are not known*, or rightly adverted to;—and Who, according to the words of one of the moſt inſpired of all the Sacred Writers,—*did cover the earth with the deep* (Ἄβυσσος) *as with a garment;—and did cauſe the waters to ſtand above the mountains* (ἐπὶ τῶν ὀρέων)—*Who did cauſe them to go up as high as the hills, and down to the vallies beneath:—even unto the place that was appointed for them.*" P. 418.

The fourteenth, and laſt ſection, conſiſts of a note, in which the author purſues, and further confirms his opinions, reſpecting the difference between πνεῦμα and ψυχὴ, the *ſpirit* and *ſoul* of man; the latter meaning the *animal ſoul* or *life*, the other the *ſpiritual mind*.

We cannot take our leave of this valuable work, without expreſſing our admiration of the ſingular union of ingenuity and piety which appears in every page. Few readers perhaps will follow the author's ſteps with the ſame alacrity with which he proceeds through the moſt curious and ſubtile enquiries; but all muſt readily grant that ſuch an application of ingenuity, diligence, learning, and philoſophical knowledge, is in a high degree praiſeworthy.

ART. XIII. *Obſervations on the Manners and Cuſtoms of the Egyptians; the Overflowing of the Nile, and its Effects; with Remarks on the Plague; and other Subjects. Written during a Reſidence of Twelve Years in Cairo, and its Vicinity. By John Antes, Eſq. of Fulnec in Yorkſhire. Illuſtrated with a Map of Egypt.* 4to. 7s. 6d. Stockdale. 1800.

IT is evident from an examination of this volume, that Mr. Antes could, if he thought proper, eaſily produce a hiſtory of Egypt, its manners, inhabitants, trade, &c. far more authentic, ſatisfactory, and important, than the Letters of Savary, or Travels of Volney. What is ſaid in theſe two laſt writers on the ſubject of the Mamelucs, is principally copied from Pocock, Norden, and Niebuhr. Savary pretends to give an account of Upper Egypt; but this writer was perſonally witneſs, that he never proceeded beyond Cairo. Volney knew

nothing of the Arabic language, ſtaid but ſeven months in Cairo, and could not venture to travel into the interior parts of Egypt, on account of the turbulence of the times.

We ſhall take notice of the different parts of which this work is compoſed, in their order. The firſt is an intereſting Letter to the late Daines Barrington, in which the author gives an account of himſelf, and his connections; points out the deluſions to which travellers in Egypt, who are ignorant of the language, are expoſed; detects, at p. 13, a notable blunder of Volney's, and powerfully, and effectually, vindicates the character and veracity of Bruce. This Letter alſo contains a very curious account of the Serpent Eaters and Charmers, and the diviſion of the People of Egypt into Saad or Haram, terms uſed as Whigs and Tories heretofore in England.

The ſecond part is a Letter to Captain Blankett, in reply to his enquiries concerning the beſt mode of penetrating into the interior parts of Africa. He mentions two modes, one to Dongela, and thence to Abyſſinia by the caravan; the other through Upper Egypt, to what he writes Tarfur; but which Mr. Browne, who purſued this route, and whoſe obſervations were noticed by us, vol. xiv, p. 220, calls Darfur. Some general directions are added for the conduct of travellers.

The third part is a very intereſting Diſſertation on the Plague of Egypt, written long before Dr. Ruſſel's celebrated Treatiſe on the Plague.

The fourth contains obſervations on the overflowing of the River Nile, and the qualities of its water. In this part of the work, the following curious anecdote is related.

"In all other Turkiſh provinces, particularly thoſe in Aſia, which are often thinly inhabited, travelling is ſubject to numberleſs inconveniences, ſince it is neceſſary, not only to carry all ſorts of proviſions along with one, but even the very utenſils to dreſs them in, beſides a tent for ſhelter at night, and in bad weather, as there are no inns, except here and there a caravanſera, where nothing but bare rooms, and thoſe often very bad, and infeſted with all ſorts of vermin, can be procured. Should ſickneſs overtake a traveller, then his miſery is complete, particularly, as in ſome parts he may meet with no habitation for days together; to this may be added, that a traveller is often obliged to entruſt himſelf to guides, of whoſe language he is ignorant, conſequently he is entirely at their mercy. Though I do not wiſh to entertain the public with my private adventures, yet, as a ſpecimen of ſuch a journey, I will give an account of one which I made in the Iſland of Cyprus, and which, at firſt, may appear entirely fabulous, although ſtrictly true. When I firſt went to Turkey, I landed on the above iſland, and was involuntarily detained for about ſix weeks, at a very unhealthy place called Larnica, where all the Europeans reſide. Not being able to procure a paſſage from thence to Alexandria, I had ſcarcely been

been there four nights, before I was attacked with a violent intermittent fever or ague. As I wiſhed to leave this unlucky place as ſoon as poſſible, particularly as the Engliſh Conſul and his clerk, with whom I lodged, were afflicted with the ſame diſorder, I ſent a meſſenger to a place called Limaſol, about fifteen leagues weſt of Larnica, where I heard there was a veſſel bound to Alexandria, to ſee if I could procure a paſſage. The next day a Greek arrived from thence with two mules, one for himſelf, and another for me. It happened to be the day for having a fit of the ague; but, as the guide could on no account be perſuaded to wait a day longer, and I was myſelf very impatient to be gone, I diſregarded my diſorder, packed up my luggage as well as I could, and hired another Greek with a mule to carry it, with part of my proviſion for the journey. As this man had much the appearance of a villain, I charged a pair of pocket piſtols before his eyes, and placed them in my belt, to ſhew him that I was upon my guard: however, the circumſtances which followed would have prevented them from being of much ſervice, had not God himſelf protected me. Thus equipped, we left the place in the duſk of the evening; we had ſcarce proceeded a mile, before it began to rain very hard, and continued to do ſo the greateſt part of the night, accompanied with very vivid and frequent flaſhes of lightning and thunder. As I was obliged to pay the utmoſt attention to cover myſelf from the heavy rain, againſt which I was not well ſheltered in my Turkiſh dreſs, I threw a bed quilt, which I had placed upon my ſaddle, over my head, and was thus led on in a manner blindfolded, entirely at the mercy of my guides. After we had proceeded this way about three or four hours, in a quite deſert plain, one of the Greeks, who had the charge of my luggage, and the greateſt part of my proviſions, ſmelled out a bottle of ſtrong liquors, of which he had made ſuch free uſe, that he could no longer ſee his mule, which took the advantage to run back to the place from whence it came, with all its cargo; the other guide endeavouring to help him to catch it again, likewiſe forſook me; and, being ſo covered up, I did not immediately perceive it till after ſome time, when no longer I heard any one following me. I then uncovered myſelf, but it was ſo extremely dark that, except at ſhort intervals, by the lightning, I could not diſcover any object at a yard's diſtance. I ſtill thought, for ſome time, that I heard them at a diſtance. Not knowing immediately what to do, I diſmounted, and tied my mule, by the bridle, to ſome bruſh-wood next the path (for there was no regular road), and began to walk back, hoping to meet one of my guides; but ſoon recollecting myſelf, and ſeeing the improbability of ſucceſs, I turned towards the place where I had left my mule, moſtly feeling my road, except when I had a glance of it by the flaſhes of lightning; at laſt, when I got near my mule, it gave a ſudden jerk, got looſe, and likewiſe ran away; but as it had come from Limaſol, it followed that road. Now I had no other proſpect left but to remain in a deſert, in a ſtrange country, upon the ſpot where I was, and there to await day-light. After ſtanding a conſiderable time, I perceived, by the lightning, a man coming towards me, mounted upon an aſs, but I ſoon ſaw he was not one of my guides; upon approaching me, he muttered ſomething in Greek, but, ſeeing that I could not underſtand him, he left me and rode on. After a long

a long diſagreeable ſuſpenſe one of my guides returned; but this man could not ſpeak one word of Italian, though the other could, and I not knowing Greek, could not enquire what was become of my luggage. He only aſked me, with ſigns, what was become of my mule? and I could do no more but to point the way it had run off. The poor fellow then diſmounted, and made me mount his mule, and walked himſelf by my ſide through deep mire, during one continued rain; after ſome time, we perceived my mule, by the lightning, on the path before us, but he had a great deal of trouble to catch it. About midnight we reached a place reſembling a village, where he knocked at a door. Never in my life was I ſo rejoiced to get under a roof; but when the door opened, I found it was only a ſhed, and quite open on the other ſide; but there was a fire, and ſome men lying on the ground around it. They ſoon ſtirred it up, and I began to dry my clothes, and diſregarding my ague, eat and drank very heartily of ſuch proviſion as I had with me, but there was none among all theſe men with whom I could ſpeak a ſingle word. After ſome time the maſter of the premiſes made me a ſign to follow him, which I did, and he led me to a back building reſembling a room, gave me a large great coat, and ſhewed me a place where a clean ſheet was ſpread, and another great coat laid for a pillow, where I might take ſome reſt. Being worn out with fatigue, I was exceeding glad to find ſo good accommodation, but ſoon perceived it was nothing but a large hard cheſt, with a ſheet ſpread over it; however, wearineſs made me fall aſleep, and I ſlept pretty ſound till about eight o'clock the next morning, when my guide came in and made ſigns to proceed. I rewarded my generous hoſt as well as I could, and continued my journey, without being able to make any enquiry concerning my luggage. This day was extremely cold, being the 3d of January; what had been rain in the valley the night before, proved to be ſnow on Mount Olympus and the other hills, the ſea likewiſe was much agitated by the ſtorm in the night, and this proved very inconvenient to us ſoon after, for about three miles from the above village, the road went over the ſands of the ſea, the ſhore of the iſland being as ſteep as a wall: here the waves came continually rolling cloſe in ſhore, and our legs were every time in the water, for it often reached the bellies of our mules. As this laſted from morning till about four o'clock in the afternoon, I almoſt began to give myſelf over for loſt, not thinking that I ſhould be able to ſtand the wet and cold any longer; however, approaching the ſhore late in the afternoon, I plucked up my courage, with the idea of warming myſelf by walking as ſoon as I got clear of the waves; therefore, the moment this was the caſe I diſmounted, and did my beſt, but ſoon found that I had not taken my exhauſted ſtate into the account; and after walking about two or three hundred yards, being unable to proceed, my guide was obliged to help me on my mule again, ſo we went on ſlowly, ſometimes walking a few hundred yards, then mounting again, till at laſt we arrived, about nine o'clock in the evening, at the houſe of a Greek, who acted as Engliſh Conſul at Limaſol. As he ſpoke ſome Italian, I could now for the firſt time enquire about my luggage, which he aſſured me would not be loſt, but would come the ſame day; and ſo it proved. My hoſt ſhewed me into a room with a clean double bed, and having ſome tea, and a ket-

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tle with me, I got him to boil water, and I made tea by tying some in a linen rag, and putting it into the kettle, which very much refreshed me: however, I got another fit of the ague that very night, but, contrary to my expectations, much slighter, and should have rested comfortably enough, if my bed, which was otherwise clean, had not been infested with innumerable fleas. I had to wait six days here for the sailing of the vessel, during which time I had the fits of the ague regularly every other day. At last we set sail, and I arrived in five days at Alexandria. At sea the fits of my ague left me, but it was not cured, for I suffered very much from it some time after. There were symptoms of the plague at Alexandria when I arrived, which soon became general; I therefore hastened away, but had many other difficulties to struggle with before I reached Grand Cairo.

"When I left Cyprus, the English Consul at Larnica, Mr. John Baldwin, gave me a letter of recommendation to a Tuscan gentleman, Mr. Marion, who acted as English Consul at Alexandria. But this man being continually at variance with all other Europeans, I soon found that my recommendation was worse than none; and I myself have not much reason to thank him for favours shewn in consequence of it. All he did was to get me a lodging with another Italian, where, for good payment, I was tolerably well cared for. Feeling myself very weak, and finding the symptoms of the plague in the place increasing, I was very desirous to leave it soon, and therefore desired Mr. Marion to procure me a Janissary who could speak Italian, to take me for a certain sum, board and passage included, to Cairo; this he promised to do. I staid only one day to see the most remarkable monuments of antiquity, and left Alexandria the next morning at four o'clock, in an open boat, for Rosetta. I soon perceived that the Janissary, whom Mr. Marion had procured for me, knew nothing of Italian, except one or two quite common words. The wind not being fair, we sailed heavily along the coast till we reached Aboukir Bay in the afternoon; here the wind turned still more a-head, and became boisterous, therefore all the coasting vessels, of which there were many, ran into the bay, and cast anchor for the night. As it was cold and rough, I pointed to the houses or huts of Aboukir, and gave my Janissary to understand that I wished to sleep in one of them. He knew just so much of Italian as to say, *cattivi genti*, or bad people. Then he pointed to the boat, and told me, with signs, that I must spend the night there, for which he made a sort of tent over me with mats. This night proved very boisterous, and I again had a fit of the ague; I therefore spent it very uncomfortably*. The next morning about ten o'clock the weather grew milder, and we set sail, in company with sixty-five coasting boats, for the mouth of the Nile, which is quite on the other side of the bay. It is so broad, that when we reached the middle, we saw no land on either side, the shores being very flat; but this did not continue long, and the date trees below Rosetta soon be-

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"* We were at anchor on the very spot where Lord Nelson defeated the French fleet, a little within the rocky island on which they had their batteries."

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gan to appear as riſing out of the water. Here my Janiſſary took ſome of the water ſeemingly out of the ſea, which was ſweet; this ſhewed that we were near the mouth of the river, About three o'clock in the afternoon we entered it, and ſailed towards Roſetta, which is about ſix miles from the entrance. As Mr. Marion, for reaſons above-mentioned, could give me no recommendation to any of the Europeans reſiding there, I was at my arrival very much at a loſs to whom to addreſs myſelf. After much exertion to find out one of them, my Janiſſary at laſt pointed to a man walking at the river ſide, and ſaid, Conſul! I ſoon made up towards him; for, in the ſituation I then was in, I ſhould have rejoiced to meet even an European dog. When I came up and ſaluted him in Italian, he aſked me whence I came, and whither I intended to go; this being anſwered, he enquired if I had recommendations to any of the Europeans; I anſwered, no. He ſoon underſtood the reaſon, when I told him to whom I had been recommended at Alexandria. However, he gave me a very friendly invitation to his lodgings, and treated me, according to the cuſtom of the country, with coffee. Meanwhile my Janiſſary had embarked all my goods on board of another veſſel, which was to ſail up the river to Cairo, and had hired the cabin for me to ſleep in. As my new European acquaintance had left me for a ſhort time, and evening drew near, I began reflecting that I was not in a public houſe, and feeling myſelf very weak and exhauſted, I went towards the boat where my goods were embarked, meaning to go to reſt; but, coming near it, I ſaw the ſame European walking there, who, when he perceived my intention to ſleep in the boat, very generouſly invited me again to his lodgings, where he furniſhed me with an apartment with a very good bed, and likewiſe with board, at the Patres de Terra Santa, where he himſelf boarded.

" The plague having broke out at Alexandria, they were at firſt afraid of me, thinking, as I was ſick, I might be infected therewith; but when convinced of the contrary, they became very cordial and familiar, and treated me with the greateſt hoſpitality for ſix days, till the wind, which was contrary, permitted us to proceed up the river. I afterwards became intimately acquainted with this gentleman, whoſe name was Signior Aleſſandro Del Senno, a native of Piſarco in Iſtria, where I paid him an unexpected viſit, after my return from Egypt. The journey from Roſetta to Grand Cairo upon the river is commonly performed in three days, with any tolerable fair wind; but, in order to complete my misfortune, it was eighteen days before I reached that place. In the lower parts of the Delta it often rains very hard during the winter ſeaſon; this was alſo now the caſe. My Janiſſary had, in order to ſave ſomething, embarked in a very old veſſel, which was far from water-tight over head; the heavy rain therefore penetrated every where, ſo that I had not one ſpot where I could ſit dry, though under cover; my bed ſoon began to moulder under me, till at laſt I contrived to ſuſpend it with a cord, ſo that the penetrating water could run off underneath, which was of ſome ſervice. My guide had provided ſufficient, and very good victuals, for a journey of five or ſix days, ſuch as bread, fowls, rice, &c. but as it laſted ſo long, all the bread by degrees grew mouldy, and the fowls were conſumed. He endeavoured to get ſome rice bread from the Arabs, but it proved very inſipid,

inſipid, and was as black and dirty as a coal: with ſome difficulty he procured ſome more fowls, but upon the whole we had very ſcanty fare; perhaps this was the reaſon that my ague again forſook me. We frequently lay to at a paltry village, or at anchor in the middle of the river for four, five, or ſix days together, and no offer could make them exert themſelves; they continually exclaimed, Min Allah! Mukkader! &c. It is from God! It is ſo written in the Book of Fate! &c. All this was the more irkſome to me, as I could not ſpeak a ſingle word with any one on board, not yet underſtanding Arabic. Once lying before a village, my Janiſſary ordered me by ſigns to charge all my firearms, of which I had two fowling-pieces, and a pair of piſtols; I did it, but never could learn the reaſon. At laſt we arrived before Bulac, the harbour of Grand Cairo, where, to finiſh in ſtyle, the veſſel ſtuck faſt in the middle of the river on a ſand-bank, and all the exertions of the crew could not move it. Here almoſt all my patience began to fail; I made many ſtrong ſigns to ſome boats which were in ſight, till one of them came, and took me on ſhore, where I immediately mounted an aſs, and was conducted by my Janiſſary to the ſtreet where the French merchants reſided, from whence a ſervant directed me to my friends, Drs. Hocker and Danke, where I was moſt heartily welcomed. But though my ague had to appearance left me, yet I felt it within me during the whole ſummer following; and in November, when the air grew cooler and damp, it attacked me again with redoubled violence, for I had two fits of it every day; one laſted from ten in the morning to ſix in the evening, and the other from ten in the evening to ſix in the morning, though the latter was in a ſlighter degree. As this continued for nine weeks together, it brought me ſo exceedingly low, that both Dr. Hocker and myſelf began ſeriouſly to deſpair of my recovery. However, it pleaſed God to reſtore me to health again, and though I had ſome ſlight fits of ſickneſs at other times, yet I was never again ſeriouſly ill, during all the time that I remained in the country, which was from January 13, 1770, to January 26, 1782, a period which will for ever remain memorable to me, on account of the many, and oftentimes very heavy occurrences, through all of which the Lord has graciouſly helped me, and has likewiſe preſerved my conſtitution from ſuffering any material harm, ſo that I am now at ſixty as well, and even better in health, than I was at twenty-nine, when I firſt went to Egypt. His name alone be praiſed for it!

"I will not, however, detain my readers longer with the recital, as the above will be ſufficient to ſhew what travellers in Turkey, particularly in the thinly inhabited parts, are liable to." P. 55.

The next paper is on the climate and ſeaſons of the year in Egypt. In this the author gives ſome ſenſible remarks on the blindneſs to which the people of Egypt are liable. This blindneſs, he obſerves, is more frequently found among the lower order of people, who are accuſtomed to ſleep moſtly naked in the burning ſun, covered with duſt, which as the ſoil is impregnated with natron, muſt greatly endanger the ſight.

After ſome ſhort reflections upon the riſe of vapours, and their formation into clouds and rain, Mr. Antes introduces what

what he calls a ſpecimen of Turkiſh juſtice, but which relates an act of barbarity perpetrated upon himſelf, cruel and atrocious beyond example. Part of this we tranſcribe.

" As the Beys, and other men in power, have commonly a numerous train with them when they go out of town, they may on that account, and from the flatneſs of the country, be perceived at a conſiderable diſtance. Whenever, therefore, I obſerved any of them, I generally avoided coming too near them, knowing how ready they are to find ſome pretext or other for extorting money, from Europeans eſpecially, whom they always ſuſpect of being rich. In this way I had avoided falling into their ſnare for above nine years, when at laſt it happened on the 15th of November, 1779, that being out on the abovementioned diverſion, in company with the Secretary to the Venetian Conſul, we were juſt amuſing ourſelves with ſhooting ſnipes on the road ſide while returning home: it wanted a full half-hour to ſun-ſet when we came near the city gate. Here we were obſerved by ſome Mamelucks belonging to one Oſman Bey, who, with his train, had been near us, though hid from our ſight by ſome hills compoſed of rubbiſh, of which there are many lying all round Cairo, ſome of them ſo high as to overlook almoſt the whole city.* Two of theſe Mamelucks came on full gallop towards us, with drawn ſwords in their hands, and followed by ſome footmen. They immediately ſtripped us of our fur coats, ſhawls, and whatever elſe of any value we had about us, demanding one hundred *machbul* or Turkiſh *ſchechines*, each in value about ſeven ſhillings and ſix-pence, threatening to bring us before their maſter, unleſs we gave them the money immediately, and then we ſhould ſee what would become of us. I told them we had no ſuch ſum about us, and taking out my purſe, offered it to them. They at firſt received it, but finding that it contained only about twenty-five ſhillings in ſmall ſilver pieces, they threw it back with diſdain, crying, *dahkab*, i. e. *gold*. Knowing that I muſt expect nothing but ill treatment, I told them that I had no gold with me, but if they would come with me to my houſe I would give them ſome. At this they only curſed and ſwore, not being at liberty to leave their maſter. Meanwhile ten more of theſe diſagreeable gueſts joined them on horſeback, and repeated the ſame demand of gold, enforced with the ſame threat of being brought before the Bey if I refuſed to comply with it. I again anſwered as before, that I had none about me, but that I would give them ſome if they would go with me to my houſe. At laſt the leading man among them ſaid to me, (for the poor Venetian could not ſpeak one word of Arabic) go you home and fetch your

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" * There is a certain ſum of money allowed by the Sultan for carrying this rubbiſh, ariſing from old houſes that have been pulled down, to the ſea; but the Beys find it more for their intereſt to put the money into their own coffers, and to carry the rubbiſh no farther than is abſolutely neceſſary."

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gold; but we will keep your companion here, and if you do not ſoon return we ſhall cut off his head. When I ſaw the poor man crying, and trembling all over, I could not think of leaving him in the hands of theſe tigers, and eſcaping myſelf: I therefore told him he might go and fetch the money, and I would ſtay with them. He had ſcarce advanced a few ſteps, when the ſervants fell upon him, and ſtripped him of the few remains of cloathing he had left, ſo that he was obliged to go naked into the town. By this time the ſun had ſet, and it began to grow duſk; and as the Mamelucks durſt not ſtay away from their maſter till my companion ſhould return, one of them rode up to the Bey, and told him they had ſeized an European, from whom ſomething might be got. He ſoon returned with an order that I ſhould be brought before the Bey; ſo taking me between their horſes, they dragged me to the place where he was ſitting, with his train about him. When I came near him, I addreſſed him with the words, "I am under your protection;" which phraſe, if they are not malicioufly inclined, they anſwer with "You are welcome." But inſtead of anſwering at all, he ſtared furiouſly at me, and then ſaid "Who are you?" I anſwered, an Engliſhman. Q. What are you doing here in the night? You muſt be a thief! Yes, yes, probably the one who did ſuch and ſuch a thing the other day. To this I replied: I was entering the town-gate, half an hour before ſun-ſet, when I was taken by your Mamelucks and detained till now, when indeed it is dark, but ſtill not an hour after ſun-ſet, the time for ſhutting the gates. Without ſaying any thing farther, he pointed to one of his officers, and ordered him to take me to the caſtle a building at ſome diſtance out of town, at a place where moſt of the Beys have houſes. It is an extenſive ſandy plain, where they exerciſe their Mamelucks.

"Every month one of the Beys in rotation takes his ſtation here, in order to guard the town againſt the wandering Arabs in the night. This time it was the turn of the above-mentioned Oſman Bey, to ſerve this office. Having given the order for my removal, I wanted to ſay a few words more, but was prevented by a horde of ſervants, who are always glad to inſult an European. One gave me a kick on this ſide, and another on that; one ſpat in my face, while another put about my neck a rope made of the filaments of the date tree, which is much rougher than one made of horſe-hair. A fellow in rags was ordered to drag me along, and another on horſeback, armed with ſwords and piſtols to guard me. As we proceeded towards the place, there was a gentle ſlope, with a large garden, ſurrounded with a mud wall on the left. As the gardens here conſiſt moſtly of irregular plantations of orange, lemon, and other prickly trees, through which no horſes can paſs, it occurred to me that I might cut the rope by which I was held, and make my eſcape over the wall, the place being well known to me; but when I looked for my knife, I found it was gone. Soon after the fellow who dragged me ſaid to me, give the guard money and he will let you go. The word *money* operated like an electrical ſhock. The guard came galloping up to me, and aſked me whether I had any money left; I told him I would give him what I had if he would let me go. Accordingly I gave him the purſe, which

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the Mamelucks had refuſed. Having looked at it, he put it into his pocket without ſaying a word, dragging me on till we came to the place. Here I was put into a room half under ground; a large iron chain, with links like a waggon chain, was faſtened to my neck with a padlock, and the other end wrapped round a piece of timber. I was much heated with walking, and very thirſty, yet the ſervants, hoping to be rewarded, freely furniſhed me with water. But no offers could prevail upon them either to let me have pen and ink, or to take a letter for me to my friends in town, to inform them of my ſituation; nor indeed could they have gratified me without danger to themſelves. Juſt then being cold, and ſtripped of my clothes, I was more afraid of taking cold than of any thing elſe. In about half an hour the Bey arrived with all his men, and lighted flambeaus before him; he alighted, went up ſtairs into a room, ſat down in a corner, and all his people placed themſelves in a circle round him. This done, I was ſent for, my chain was taken off, and I led up by two fellows. On the way up, I heard the inſtrument uſed for the baſtinado rattle, and knew from that what I had to expect. Upon entering, I found a ſmall neat Perſian carpet ſpread for me, which was in fact a piece of civility, for the common people, when about to receive the baſtinado, are thrown on the ground. The Bey again aſked me, who I was? *Anſw.* An Engliſhman. *Q.* What is your buſineſs? *Anſw.* I live by what God ſends (an uſual Arabian phraſe). He then ſaid, throw him down: when I aſked what I had done. How, you dog, anſwered he, dare you aſk what you have done? Throw him down. The ſervant then threw me upon my belly, the uſual poſition upon ſuch occaſions, that when the legs are raiſed up, the ſoles of the feet may be horizontal. They then brought a ſtrong ſtaff about ſix feet long, with a piece of an iron chain fixed to it with both ends: this chain they throw round both feet above the ancles, and then twiſt them together, and two fellows on each ſide, provided with what they call a corbage, hold up the ſoles of the feet by means of the ſtick, and ſo wait for their maſter's orders. When they had placed me in this poſition, an officer came and whiſpered into my ear, do not ſuffer yourſelf to be beaten, give him a thouſand dollars and he will let you go. I reflected, that ſhould I now offer any thing, he would probably ſend one of his men with me to receive it; that then I ſhould be obliged to open my ſtrong cheſt, in which I kept not only my own, but a great of money belonging to others, which I had in truſt, having received it in payment for goods ſold for other merchants. The whole of this would in all probability have been taken away at the ſame time; and as I could not think of involving others in my misfortunes, I ſaid *maſiſh!* that is, *no money!* upon which he immediately ordered them to begin, which they did, at firſt however moderately. But I at once gave myſelf up for loſt, well knowing that my life only depended upon the caprice of a brute in human ſhape; and having heard and ſeen ſo many examples of unrelenting cruelty, I could not expect to fare better than others had done before me. I had, therefore, nothing left but to caſt myſelf upon the mercy of God, commending my ſoul to him; and indeed I muſt in gratitude confeſs, that I experienced his ſupport moſt powerfully; ſo

that

that all fear of death was taken from me, and if I could have bought my life for one half-penny, I ſhould, I believe, have heſitated to accept the offer. After they had continued beating me for ſome time, the officer thinking, probably, I might by this time have become more tractable, again whiſpered into my ear the word *money;* but now the ſum was doubled. I preſently anſwered *maſiſh!* They then laid on more roughly, and every ſtroke felt like the application of a red-hot poker. At laſt the ſame officer, thinking that though I had no money, I might have ſome fine goods, whiſpered again ſomething to that effect. As I knew that elegant Engliſh fire-arms will often take their fancy, even more than money, and happened to have a neat blunderbuſs, richly mounted in ſilver, value about 20l. I offered him that, as I could have got at it without opening my ſtrong cheſt. When the Bey obſerved me talking with the officer, he aſked him what I had ſaid; the officer lifting up his finger, anſwered with a ſneer, Bir Corabina! that is, one blunderbuſs. Upon which the Bey ſaid, Ettrup il kelp! that is, beat the dog. Now they began to lay on with all their might. At firſt the pain was excruciating, but after ſome time my feeling grew numb, and it was like beating a bag of wool: when at laſt he ſaw that no money was offered, he began to think that I might be poor; and as I had, however, done nothing to deſerve puniſhment, he at laſt ſaid, Saibu! that is, let him go. Upon which they looſened my feet; I was obliged to walk down again into my priſon, and the chain was again put about my neck. Upon my aſking the ſervants why I muſt be chained, ſince in the preſent condition of my feet, there was little danger of my running away; they ſaid, the Bey will have it ſo: and I was obliged to ſubmit. In about half an hour a meſſenger came with orders to bring me up again; the ſervants then took off the chain, and carried me till I was near the door, when they bid me walk, or elſe the Bey would beat me again. At firſt I was apprehenſive, leſt this might prove true, thinking ſome one might have told him, that with a little more beating, money might ſtill be had. This has really ſometimes happened; and there are inſtances of the baſtinado having been repeated for three days ſucceſſively, to the number of two thouſand ſtrokes, after which the feet are generally left uſeleſs for life. Such ſevere beating may be borne by a very ſtrong conſtitution, but in thoſe who do not enjoy that bleſſing, it often happens, that before they have received ſix hundred ſtrokes, the blood guſhes from their mouth and noſe, and they die either under or ſoon after the operation. When I came within the door, I ſoon perceived that it was a mere farce contrived to get rid of me. The Bey aſked one of his officers, "Is this the man you told me of?" He then drew near, and ſtared in my face, as if narrowly inſpecting me; then lifting up his hands, he cried out, By God it *is!* Why this is the beſt man in all Cairo, and my particular friend; though by the way I had never ſeen his face before. He went on: "I am exceeding ſorry I was not here, I ſhould elſe have told you," with many other ſuch like expreſſions: upon which the Bey ſaid, there take him, I give him to you, and if he has loſt any thing, ſee to get it him again. Once more I was obliged to walk till out of his ſight, when the ſervants of my new friend took me up, and carried

carried me a great way to his lodgings, where he offered me ſomething to eat; but it may be gueſſed in what ſtate my appetite was. He then made me a tolerable bed, which was the more acceptable, as it ſecured me from taking cold, having been ſtripped of the greater part of my clothes, of which I got back nothing but an old Caſhimere ſhawl. I could not help aſking him whether it was in this way that ſtrangers were honoured by his countrymen? But I got for anſwer, Min Allah, Maktub, Mukkader! that is, it is from God: it is ſo written in the book of fate, which cannot be altered. I gave him to underſtand, that I rather ſuſpected it was from the devil. This liberty of mine he did not take amiſs. He then anointed my feet, and tied ſome rags about them; and ſo I paſſed a very uncomfortable night. In the morning he aſked whether I knew the Maſter of the Cuſtoms: I anſwered yes; he is my very good friend. Well, ſaid he, I will bring you to him; then ſetting me upon an aſs, he himſelf mounted a horſe, and, accompanied by one of his fellow ſoldiers, conducted me towards the city. When we came near the gate he ſaid, take away thoſe rags, it is a ſhame to ride in ſuch a trim into the town. How a ſhame? ſaid I, certainly not for me, but for him who did it. He again ſaid, Mukkader! When we arrived at the houſe of the Maſter of the Cuſtoms, he ſeemed much ſtruck, and wiſhed to know how the affair had happened. I only begged him to ſettle for me with my new friend; for I well knew that the whole farce was meant to play a little money into the hands of this officer, as the Bey could get no ſum worth his own acceptance from me. This office the Maſter of the Cuſtoms willingly undertook, and when I ſummed up all, I found it had coſt me about 20l. in preſents to the ſervants, and my *ſoi-diſant* deliverer. They then conducted me to my houſe, where his ſervant carried me up ſtairs, and put me to bed, where I was confined for about ſix weeks, before I could walk with crutches; and for full three years my feet and ancles were very much ſwelled, the latter having been ſeverely hurt by the twiſting chain, ſo that even now, after twenty years, they are apt to ſwell upon ſtrong exertion." P. 116.

The concluding paper contains obſervations on the ſituation of Egypt, relative to commercial advantages, which make us ſigh to reflect in whoſe hands this country yet remains. The whole forms a curious and intereſting volume of great importance, to whoever may wiſh to be acquainted with the real circumſtances and condition of Egypt, and its native inhabitants.

BRITISH CATALOGUE.

POETRY.

ART. 14. *An Eſſay on Sculpture: in a Series of Epiſtles to John Flaxman, Eſq. R. A. With Notes. By William Hayley, Eſq.* 4to. 356 pp. 1l. 7s. Cadell and Davies. 1800.

Mr. Hayley began his poetical career, if we miſtake not, by his Epiſtles to Mr. Romney, on the ſubject of painting, and thence appears to have conſidered that ſpecies of didactic poem as peculiarly his province. The firſt Poem was followed, in proceſs of time, by his Eſſays on Hiſtory and on Epic Poetry. If his deſign was to proceed, in this mode of teaching, to many branches of Art or Science, he has ſuffered too long an interval to elapſe between his different efforts. Whether from ill-health or affliction (for with regret we find him deeply complaining of both) or from any other cauſe, the ſpirit of his Muſe is greatly loſt; nor does he, in our opinion, retain even his wonted ſkill in verſification. Though we ſhould not, certainly, rank ourſelves among the moſt ardent admirers of Mr. H. as a poet, we are ready to confeſs that he had poetical qualities to loſe; and we ſee with pain the condition of humanity exemplified in their decline.

A large part of this Eſſay, and the notes, is occupied by celebration of a youth, to whom the author had given his name, and, as it ſeems, the affection of a father. His talents he extols, his amiable qualities he enumerates, and his decline and death he moſt feelingly laments. He had been the pupil of Mr. Flaxman, and promiſed, in the opinion of Mr. H. to be diſtinguiſhed as a ſculptor. Circumſtances like theſe demand a lenient hand in the critic who takes up the work, and we ſhall therefore avoid that minuteneſs of examination which would not add new praiſes to the poet; and ſhall only give a ſingle ſpecimen, which we would chooſe with favourable eyes. We cannot perhaps effect this purpoſe better, than by inſerting a paſſage where the author ſpeaks with modeſty of his own poetical powers.

" Poets, dear Sculptor! who to fame aſpire,
Fearleſs pretend to inſpiration's fire.
We boaſt of Muſes, who, without reward,
Furniſh the favour'd harp with golden chord:
Yet, to be frank, though penſive from my youth,
I play'd with Fiction as a child of Truth:
When my free mind in health's light veſt was clad,
A feeling heart was all the lyre I had:
But quick as Memnon's ſtatue felt the day,
And ſpoke reſponſive to the riſing ray;

So

So quick the fibres of that heart I deem,
Of excellence, new riſen, to feel the beam;
Feel the pure light a vocal tranſport raiſe,
And fondly hail it with melodious praiſe.
But Pain, dear Flaxman! the dull tyrant, Pain,
A new Cambyſes, broke this lyre in twain:
Still, like the ſtatue ſever'd on the ground,
Though weaker, ſtill its wonted voice is found;
Warm'd by that light they love, the very fragments ſound.
O! could the texture of this ſuffering brain
The pleaſing toil of patient thought ſuſtain," &c.

This paſſage is poetical. The notes are filled, as uſual, with many claſſical and elegant illuſtrations of the work. Particularly they abound in Epigrams from the Greek Anthologia, deſcriptive of various ſculptures, which Mr. Hayley has uſually given in the metrical verſion Latin of Grotius, and an excellent Engliſh verſion of his own, as well as in the original language.

ART. 15. *The Britiſh Oak. A Poem.* 4to. 67 pp.

Though this Poem appears without a name, we have ſufficient authority to aſcribe it to Mr. Holliday, the hiſtorian of the firſt Lord Mansfield's Life. Without heſitation, we may pronounce that this writer ſhines with no leſs luſtre as a poet than as a biographer. In both ſtyles he is original. He neither imitates others, nor will he encourage imitators; and as the former work was recommended, in the author's Preface, to be read annually, by young ſtudents in the law, taking one chapter in each vacation, ſo this may be peruſed in ſimilar diviſions, by the poetical ſtudents at our public ſchools or univerſities.

In the *Proem*, for ſo the argument to the firſt chapter is ſtyled, the author informs his readers that he celebrates a particular oak, aged and venerable, in Cheadle Park, in Staffordſhire; but he glances alſo at oaks in general; and more eſpecially at oaks formed into ſhips, which lead him naturally to the praiſes of Lord Nelſon, to whom his Poem is dedicated. His method has ſomething of the boldneſs of tranſition attributed to Pindar. Thus from Cheadle he ſtarts at once to *Boſcobel*. The age of the Cheadle oak then calls him to the diſſolution of monaſteries, and that introduces *tithe-pigs*; and a long excurſion *againſt* tithes. With ſimilar felicity many other ſubjects are interwoven. The meaſure of the Poem is the eight-ſyllable couplet; but as Dryden varied his heroic couplet with Alexandrines, ſo Mr. H. interſperſes his *octa-ſyllables* with heroics of ten. The opening of the Poem will afford a proper ſpecimen of the ſtyle, and will illuſtrate ſome of our remarks.

" Whether with ivy mantled round
As graceful thy compeer was bound,
Whether aſylum for a KING
Beneath whoſe canopy or wing,
Fly the vindictive, conquering hoſt——
Of captive monarchs vain their boaſt!

By

By day impervious to their ſight,
While BOSCOBEL her balm, by night,
Lenient and loyal dar'd to ſhed,
And momentary guard the Monarch's bed."

The Poem, according to the prevailing faſhion, is illuſtrated by many notes; but they are not ſubjoined as in the Purſuits of Literature, but thrown together at the end.

ART. 16. *Tales of Wonder. Written and collected by M.G. Lewis, Eſq. M. P. Author of the Monk, Caſtle Spectre, Love of Gain, &c. &c. Two Volumes.* Large 8vo. 1l. 1s. Bell. 1800.

We do but expreſs the feelings of the reading world in general, when we ſay that we conſider this production as a very daring impoſition on the public; nor can we forbear expreſſing our aſtoniſhment, that an individual in ſo diſtinguiſhed a ſituation as a member of the Britiſh Parliament, ſhould lend his name to ſo palpable and mean a trick. A guinea is charged for two thin volumes, which might, and which ought, to have been compriſed in one; and not a third of the contents will be found to be original compoſition. The reader who has not ſeen the volumes, will be ſurpriſed when we inform him, that theſe Tales of Wonder are made up of Parnell's Hermit, Theodore and Honoria from Dryden's Fables, William and Margaret, Moſier's Ghoſt, the Boy and the Mantle, and ſundry articles from Percy's Ancient Relics, &c. &c. pieces which have been publiſhed and republiſhed in a thouſand different forms, and make a part of almoſt every ſelection. Among thoſe which are profeſſedly original, there are ſome tales which we think exceedingly ſtupid, ſuch, for example, as the Grim White Woman, &c. The beſt are thoſe by Mr. Walter Scot. We do not think it neceſſary to give any ſpecimen of this trifling, puerile, and unfair publication; which has more reference to *The Love of Gain* than to any other work of the editor.

ART. 17. *Bonaparte's Reverie: a Poem.* 12mo. 65 pp. Richardſons. 1799.

"The reader will pleaſe to obſerve," ſays this author, in his Introduction, "that Bonaparte's character is here drawn, after the conqueror of Italy had degraded himſelf into the freebooter of Egypt." It appears in various paſſages that the author has poetical talents, and is not without ſkill in verſification; though, in other parts, that ſkill has been ſuffered to lie dormant. We ſhall cite one of the beſt paſſages. Contraſting the pretended friend of Liberty with thoſe who have deſerved that title, the poet ſays,

"Fair ſhades of Liberty, ye were not near
To hover o'er him in his wild career.
No wrongs, no inſults, manly warmth inſpire,
But mad Ambition's feveriſh deſire:
No baſe oppreſſions rouſe the patriot ſtrife,
No hoſtile blows at liberty or life:

No fierce invader wakes the gen'rous ire,
Nerves ev'ry arm with more than Grecian fire.
He goes to throw whole kingdoms in a flame,
That neither knew his nation nor his name.
By ev'ry wile, to plunge in ev'ry woe;
Himſelf to freedom far the greateſt foe.
By ev'ry art to raiſe a deſpot's ſway,
That he may flame the meteor of a day.

Writers, who have not claſſical learning, ſhould always conſult ſome perſon who has, before they publiſh. Had this precaution been taken, we ſhould not have ſeen in this book *Thermopilæ*, with the *i* long, for *Thermopylæ*, and *Cataline* for *Catiline*, &c.

DRAMATIC.

ART. 18. *Theodora, or the Spaniſh Daughter; a Tragedy. Dedicated (by Permiſſion) to her Grace Georgiana, Dutcheſs of Devonſhire* 8vo. 100 pp. 3s. 6d. Leigh and Sotheby. 1800.

The diſtreſs of this tragedy is not of a new kind; Theodora, betrothed to Alphonſo, who leaves Spain and is ſuppoſed to be loſt, is compelled, by a perplexing combination of circumſtances, to marry Don Garcia. Alphonſo comes home, Garcia is killed in a rencontre with another perſon, and Alphonſo ſays,

Oh, Theodora! we may yet be happy.

The writer of this piece is not devoid of ingenuity, but poſſeſſes rather imperfectly the knowledge of dramatic contrivance, and the art of verſification. She knows indeed (for we conjecture the author to be female) how many ſyllables make a verſe, and is not ignorant of cadence; but appears not to know that lines, having theſe requiſites, may ſtill be mere proſe. Thus,

Garcia fell
Mortally wounded by the brave Antonio,
And ſaid he gave the taliſman to me,
In hopes that Theodora would imagine
It came from Don Antonio (whom he knew not
That I had ever ſeen).

This is as mere proſe as if the lines were unmeaſured. Yet poetical paſſages occur ſometimes.

NOVEL.

ART. 19. *The Force of Blood, a Novel; tranſlated from the Spaniſh of Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra, the celebrated Author of Don Quixotte. Embelliſhed with an elegant Engraving.* 12mo. 182 pp. 3s. Elmſley. 1800.

The novels of Cervantes, without the aid of Don Quixote, would never have raiſed him to any celebrity; but, among his novels, *la*

Fuerza de la Sangre, has been deemed the moſt intereſting. In the ſtory there are ſome circumſtances that require the utmoſt delicacy in the telling, a caution which was not thought ſo neceſſary in the days of Cervantes as at preſent; but the winding up of the tale cannot fail to pleaſe. As the effort of a reſpectable Emigrant, to alleviate his unmerited diſtreſs, this novel will probably be patronized by the Britiſh public, who will alſo have the gratification of comparing Cervantes with himſelf; and eſtimating the relative value of his pathetic and his humourous writings, by which proceſs the former will gain but little credit.

MEDICINE.

ART. 20. *Some Obſervations on Vaccination, or the inoculated Cow-Pox. By Richard Dunning, Surgeon, Plymouth-Dock.* 8vo. 122 pp. 2s. 6d. Cadell and Davies. 1800.

Although we cannot commend the ſpirit with which "the Conſcious View," as the author calls it, of the "Circumſtances and Proceedings reſpecting Vaccine Inoculation," is written*, conſcious that neither the diſeaſe nor proceedings deſerve the opprobrious terms beſtowed upon them; ſo neither can we approve the illiberal reflections thrown out by Mr. Dunning on thoſe who differ from him upon the ſubject, as the mind ought to be totally unprejudiced, to eſtimate properly the advantages or diſadvantages of the practice. The preſent little work therefore, although well-intended, will certainly contribute very little to the ſupport of vaccination, as the author, by a not very proper term, calls inoculation with the matter of the cow-pox puſtule. It appears, which may perhaps account for the intemperance of his zeal, that the introduction of the cow-pox into Plymouth met at firſt with more than uſual oppoſition, and that it has been with difficulty eſtabliſhed. "The hydra of oppoſition," the author ſays, "has within theſe few weeks been nearly driven off the field, and is become at length an almoſt headleſs corpſe." We hope, for the peace of the author, the half amputated heads of this monſter will not be rejoined to its body, as it ſeems to have given him ſo much alarm.

Several hundred perſons, we are told, have been inoculated at Plymouth, and all with perfect ſafety. Many of them were afterwards inoculated with ſmall-pox matter, or mingled with perſons in every ſtage of the ſmall-pox, without receiving the infection. Thus far therefore it appears, that the favourers of the cow-pox inoculation are juſtified in their predilection of that practice.

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* The tract bearing that title will be noticed more at large in our next; we could not find room for it in the preſent month.

ART. 21. *A curſory View of the Treatment of Ulcers, more eſpecially thoſe of the ſcrofulous, phagedæmic, and cancerous Deſcription; with an Appendix on Baynton's new Mode of treating old Ulcers of the Legs. By Richard Naylor, Surgeon to the Gloceſter Infirmary.* 8vo. 186 pp. 3s. 6d. Kearſley. 1800.

This author does not pretend to have made any new diſcovery or improvement in the treatment of ulcers of the legs, but wiſhes to draw the attention of practitioners to ſome minutiæ in the manner of dreſſing and managing them, on which he thinks the cure materially depends. Theſe, however, he might have recollected, have been ſtrongly inſiſted on by almoſt all the late writers on the ſubject. By Dr. Underwood, Meſſrs. Bell, Home, Wheeler, Baynton, &c. whoſe ample and judicious works, on this claſs of complaints, contain abundant inſtruction for the conduct of the practitioner in every caſe that can well be conceived, with a ſufficient choice of materials, or agents, for attaining the propoſed end, to exerciſe their judgment and diſcretion in their application. With theſe, it ſhould be added, this author appears to be well acquainted; and his obſervations on them are often judicious. His relation of a caſe of ſcrofula, p. 59, of which a boy twelve years of age, full of fleſh, health, and ſtrength, is ſaid to have died, after an illneſs of only two or three days, is not ſufficiently detailed; neither does it appear that the ſubject was ſufficiently known to the author to juſtify him in concluding, "that infants and young perſons are frequently cut off by a high degree of ſcrofula, affecting ſome or almoſt all of the viſcera; namely, the lungs, liver, ſpleen, meſentery, &c. whilſt not the ſmalleſt external ſign of the diſeaſe is found to exiſt." We know that ſchirrous lumps will ſometimes exiſt, in a ſtate of indolence, on the viſcera; but even in theſe caſes, to a judicious obſerver, ſome external marks in the countenance, lips, &c. will be viſible. But in a high degree of ſcrofula, that is, when the diſeaſe is in an active ſtate, fever, its conſequent loſs of ſtrength, waſting, &c. will attend, in a degree ſufficient to ſhow the nature of the complaint. In an Appendix, the author makes ſome obſervations on Mr. Baynton's mode of treating ulcers, which in general he commends, though he has not found it ſo univerſally applicable and beneficial as Mr. Baynton expected it might prove.

ART. 22. *The Hoſpital Pupil; or, an Eſſay intended to facilitate the Study of Medicine and Surgery. In Four Letters. By Jame Parkinſon.* 12mo. 159 pp. 3s. 6d. Murray and Highley. 1800.

We have reviewed ſeveral of the productions of this induſtrious writer, all of them abounding with information; and the work before us will be found not leſs intereſting and inſtructive by the ſtudent in medicine, to whoſe uſe it is particularly dedicated.

The advice is communicated in the form of letters, firſt to a parent who conſults the author on the moſt eligible mode of initiating his ſon into the knowledge of the practice of pharmacy and ſurgery; then to a young man, who had ſerved an apprenticeſhip in the uſual form to thoſe arts, inſtructing him in what manner he might beſt correct the

errors

errors that had been committed in the early part of his education, and might now accompliſh himſelf in thoſe parts of his profeſſion in which he was deficient. In the firſt Letter the author deſcribes the qualities of the mind and body, requiſite to the practice of ſurgery and medicine, with the neceſſary previous learning. This conſiſts in a competent knowledge of the Latin and French languages, to which the German, he ſays, might be advantageouſly added. A taſte, and ſome practical knowledge of drawing, to facilitate his acquirements in anatomy; and of ſhort-hand writing, to enable him to reap complete advantage of the ſeveral lectures, it will afterwards be neceſſary he ſhould attend. Theſe accompliſhments being acquired, and the youth having attained the age of fourteen or fifteen years, he ſhould attend a courſe or two of anatomical lectures, then lectures in ſurgery. He ſhould now enter as pupil to an hoſpital, firſt ſimply as a ſpectator and auditor, then as a dreſſer. He may then attend lectures in natural philoſophy, in chemiſtry, in botany, and on the practice of phyſic, continuing ſtill his anatomical ſtudies and diſſections. Pharmacy, although a neceſſary, is a ſubordinate art; and when the pupil ſhall have paſſed about five years in the ſtudies above enumerated, may be acquired, by aſſiſting at the ſhop of an apothecary for a few months, or a year. There can be no doubt but the mode here laid down, is better adapted to the acquiſition of the knowledge of the practice of medicine and ſurgery, than that of ſerving an apprenticeſhip to an apothecary and ſurgeon, as is uſually practiſed; but the municipal laws of the country muſt be altered, before this mode can be generally adopted, as in many places they prohibit any one from practiſing ſurgery or pharmacy who has not ſerved an apprenticeſhip to thoſe profeſſions. The two ſubſequent Letters, with which the volume concludes, contain directions for the proſecution of hoſpital ſtudies, according to the preſent ſyſtem of medical education, for the conduct of perſons about entering into practice on medical juriſprudence, and ſeem, on the whole, well calculated to anſwer the benevolent intentions of the writer.

ART. 23. *Obſervations on the Nature, Cauſe, Prevention, and Cure, of the Gout and Rheumatiſm; to which are annexed, Phenomena Phyſiologiæ, iſſuing in the Cure of theſe Diſeaſes. By William Peter Whyte, Stourbridge.* 12mo. 125 pp. 2s. 6d. Rivingtons. 1800.

When the body is in health, the ſtomach and other organs deſtined to digeſt and aſſimilate our food, perform their office properly, and a mild, bland, and nutricious juice is prepared, which ſtrengthens and ſupports our frame, and all goes on in a quiet and eaſy manner; but if the conſtitution is, from any cauſe, ſo debilitated as to be no longer equal to the taſk of digeſting, concocting, and aſſimilating our food; or if, from too much indulgence, we take into our ſtomachs a larger portion of food, or food of a more rich, ſtrong, and ſpirituous nature than our digeſtive powers can manage, then chemical combinations take place, in our blood and juices, the author ſays, and gout is formed.

If you ſhould aſk in what manner theſe chemical combinations are to produce gout or rheumatiſm, he confeſſes he is not able to tell you; neither is it material, he ſays, that we ſhould know. We know the returning warmth of the ſpring revives vegetation, which had languiſhed, and was almoſt extinct during the winter; but we are ignorant of the

the mode by which this effect is produced. Temperance and exercise, therefore, or every thing that has a tendency to preserve health, are preservatives from the gout. But if any persons should be so imprudent as to transgress the bounds of temperance; or, from weakness or negligence, should suffer the enemy, Podraga, or her relation, Rheumatism, to gain admission within their walls, it must give them great pleasure to be informed, that this author (and we have his own authority for asserting it) is able absolutely to dislodge and turn them out, in a manner so safe and expeditious, as to do no injury to the constitution. The author further informs us, that he is in possession of a pneumatic apparatus, by which he is daily performing the most miraculous cures in asthma, chlorosis, dropsy, epilepsy, &c. and, lastly, that he inoculates by a new method, so much safer and easier than any before known (with cow-pox matter, we presume, but he does not say so) that the most beautiful and delicate lady need not fear the least injury to her face. Well may he therefore say, "Britannia sits placidly exulting o'er her foster'd infants, Europa joins, and that millions, yet unborn, shall bless his name who planned such high beneficence."

DIVINITY.

ART. 24. *On the Difference between the Deaths of the Righteous and the Wicked. Illustrated in the Instance of Dr. Samuel Johnson and David Hume, Esq. A Sermon, preached before the University of Oxford, at St. Mary's Church, on Sunday, July* 23, 1786. *By the Rev. William Agutter, A. M. of St. Mary Magdalen College, Oxford, and Chaplain to the Asylum.* 12mo. 19 pp. 1s. Richardson, No. 4, Lambeth-Road. 1800.

The preacher here considers the causes from which it may incidentally arise, as in the instances he has adduced, that the death of the infidel shall be calm and tranquil, while the pious Christian, at the close of life, shall be agitated by doubts and apprehensions. Perhaps it will be thought by some readers, as we confess it is by us, that the subject is not taken quite by the right handle. The death of the righteous is undoubtedly a death to be prayed for, as being in general calm, and full of blessed hope: the death of the infidel is naturally and usually attended with horror, from his want of confidence in those systems which he has followed under the guidance of passion, rather than of reason. Instances of a contrary kind are exceptions, arising from causes easily to be assigned and understood. Thus we conceive the question ought to be viewed, and thus will all false reasonings on it be sufficiently excluded. The discourse, however, is valuable in several points of view.

ART. 25. *A Refutation of some of the more modern Misrepresentations of the Society of Friends, commonly called Quakers; with a Life of James Nayler; by Joseph Gurney Bevan: also (by Permission of the Meeting for Sufferings) a Summary of the History, Doctrine, and Discipline of Friends.* 8vo. 124 pp. 2s. Phillips. 1800.

The real notions of the society here defended have certainly been little known, and frequently misrepresented. It is right that the friends should

ſhould be judged by the tenets they actually profeſs. The Summary here publiſhed, by authority of the Society, and by a very worthy member of it, will ſupply this information. The miſrepreſentations encountered by Mr. Bevan are thoſe of Moſheim, Formey, Hume, the Encyclopædia Britannica, and Weſtley. The Life of Nayler is written with candour and good ſenſe. A Summary of it, by the ſame hand, may be ſeen in the General Biographical Dictionary, Vol. xi.

ART. 26. *A Letter to Mrs. Hannah More, on ſome Part of her late Publication entitled "Strictures on Female Education." To which is ſubjoined, a Diſcourſe on Geneſis* xv. 6. *preached at Chriſt's Church, in Bath.* Crown 8vo. 91 pp. 2s. Hatchard. 1799.

This Letter contains an amicable and reſpectful diſcuſſion of an interpretation of St. Paul's Epiſtle to the Romans, given by Mrs. More, in her book on Female Education. The author ſufficiently ſhows that Mrs. M. was not correct in the diſtinction ſhe made; and he alſo combats, with vigour and ſucceſs, the notion that a right faith muſt *of neceſſity* produce good works. The latter ſubject is treated with perſpicuity and force in the ſermon annexed.

ART. 27. *Sermons, in which are explained and enforced the religious, moral, and political Virtues of Free-Maſonry. Preached upon ſeveral Occaſions, before the Provincial Grand Officers, and other Brethren, in the Counties of Kent and Eſſex. Dedicated, by Permiſſion, to William Perfect, Eſq. P. G. M. for the County of Kent. By the Rev. Jethro Inwood, B. A. P. G. C. for the County of Kent, and Curate of St. Paul's, Deptford.* 8vo. 306 pp. 6s. Croſby and Letterman.

A very large ſubſcription from the Brethren has rewarded and probably gratified the author of theſe Sermons. Among the uninitiated, his diſcourſes will not be ſo likely to make their way. The very firſt poſition in the book, we do not heſitate entirely to deny. "The great deſire," ſays Mr. Inwood, "of that part of the world who are not yet initiated in the Maſonic Order is, to *be acquainted with that grand ſecret,*" &c. Now we can moſt poſitively aſſure Mr. I. that very many of thoſe who are not initiated, neither would be if they might, nor have even the ſmalleſt particle of curioſity reſpecting the imaginary ſecret. We ſhall ſay, however, with the ſame ſincerity, that the fraternity as deſcribed by this preacher ſeems to be innocent, Chriſtian, and praiſeworthy; and, ſo far as it is ſo, we applaud and wiſh well to it. But, to our taſte, the union of Maſonry with religion has often a burleſque effect; and the very florid language of the writer would, to our ears, have had occaſionally a ſimilar effect. We do not delight to be told that God "ſometimes tenderly woos, with the breathings of gentle love, wafted from Calvary's Hill, and melts to weeping penitence," &c. &c. The ſentiment is true; but the affected phraſeology is abſurd. The ſeventh chapter takes up the defence of the *Royal* Order, as Mr. I. continually affects to call it, againſt the inſinuations of Profeſſor Robiſon; and he maintains, that Engliſh Maſonry is invariably religious.

ART.

ART. 28. *A Sermon, preached at St. Mary's, Guildford, on Wednesday, March 12, 1800, being the Day appointed for a General Faſt. By T. H. Kingdon, Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford. Publiſhed by Deſire.* 8vo. 27 pp. 1s. Rivingtons. 1800.

The topics of this Sermon, on Ezra viii. 22, 23, are the over-ruling providence of God; the ſignal events which have paſſed, and are now paſſing, before our eyes; and the ſolemn day of account and everlaſting judgment. The reſt of the diſcourſe is occupied by ſerious and ſtrong admonitions and exhortations. The whole is proper and unexceptionable, but ſcarcely important enough for publication.

ART. 29. *Mercy Triumphant; a Diſcourſe, delivered at Fetter-Lane Meeting, London, June 15, 1800; occaſioned by the Death of John Oſborn Dawſon, who was executed for Forgery at Newgate, June 5, 1800. By William Maurice, Paſtor of the Independent Congregation, Fetter-Lane. The Third Edition.* 8vo. 60 pp. 1s. 6d. Conder, and Taylor. 1800.

The eloquence of this diſcourſe would hardly gratify claſſical ears; but probably the orator did not eſpy ſuch among his auditors. "As the painter, &c. the ſtatuary, &c. the mechanic, &c. or as *the tradeſman ſhows the quality of goods by a fairly ſelected ſample*: ſo, in this inſtance, the Holy Spirit delightfully exhibits the form, the proportions, the powers, the qualities, and the advantages of mercy divine." P. 31.

The unhappy man named in the title-page, appears to have brought an untimely death upon himſelf, merely by habits of vain extravagance (p. 42); and there ſeems to be little occaſion for caſting any part of the blame upon "the ambitious and expenſive diſplay of loyalty in the aſſociations." P. 42. He is repreſented as dying very penitent and pious; and we are by no means inclined to queſtion the ſincerity either of himſelf, or his ſpiritual counſellor; though ſomewhat leſs of ſudden raptures, and more of calm conviction and reſignation, might have afforded at leaſt as true edification to thoſe who ſhall read his melancholy ſtory.

ART. 30. *The Chriſtian's Guide, in Six progreſſive Lectures, embelliſhed with a few ſerious Extracts, and illuſtrated with copious Notes, for the Uſe of the Pariſhioners of Skipton. Dedicated to William Wilberforce, Eſq. Member of Parliament for the County of York. By J. A. Buſfield, A. B. of Clare-Hall, Cambridge, Curate of Skipton in Craven, and Chaplain to the Right Honourable the Counteſs Dowager of Darlington.* 8vo. 3s. 6d. Wills and Johnſon. 1800.

This is a pious and well-meaning publication, and the author has obviouſly a warm imagination and amiable heart; but his fervour degenerates into an enthuſiaſm, which at intervals demonſtrates itſelf in inflated language, and a parade of overweening devotion, inconſiſtent with the chaſte and unoſtentatious ſimplicity of the Goſpel.

ART.

ART. 31. *The Christian's Elegant Repository, containing Evangelical Philosophy; a Series of Family Conversations on Natural and Revealed Religion; Biographical Sketches, with Memoirs of the Experience of eminent Christians; Letters; Essays; and Reflections on important Subjects, doctrinal, practical, and experimental; the Spiritual Bee; Anecdotes; Apothegms; Criticisms and Curiosities of Sacred Literature; Flowers of Sacred Poesy; Odes; Hymns, &c. Original and Translations. Embellished with Six beautiful Engravings.* 12mo. 5s. Button. 1800.

The reader will readily perceive, by the title-page, what sort of amusement he may expect from the contents of this little volume. They were written, as the Advertisement informs us, by several *ministers*, and other correspondents, of a respectable periodical work. This work is discontinued; and the proprietors have published this volume from the contributions they had received. The book is elegantly printed, and will be acceptable to those for whom it is more immediately intended.

LAW.

ART. 32. *Practical Forms: being chiefly designed as an Appendix to the Practice of the Court of King's Bench, in personal Actions. By William Tidd, Esq. of the Inner Temple.* 8vo. 583 pp. 9s. Butterworth.

This work is, as the title indicates, a collection of forms of the several proceedings in a personal action, from the notice which precedes its commencement, to the writ of error on the final judgment, and the steps incident thereto. To make the reader acquainted with the nature of the book, we cannot do better than adopt Mr. Tidd's own account of it, as given in his Preface.

"In the following work, the author has, in the first place, endeavoured to form a full and correct outline of the subject, corresponding as much as possible with his book of Practice. To fill up the outline, he has, with the assistance of his friend, Mr. Thompson, collected from the different printed books, as well as from his own manuscripts, a great variety of practical forms, which have been collated and compared, and such of them selected as appeared to be the most eligible. These have been all carefully revised; and are placed in the order in which they occur in the course of a suit; so as to exhibit the general order of the proceedings, and the particular varieties attending them. To avoid unnecessary repetition, references are occasionally made to other precedents of the same nature; and throughout the whole of the work, as the subject did not admit of novelty, the greatest attention has been paid to method and arrangement.

"This collection was intended principally as an Appendix to the Practice of the Court of King's Bench in personal actions; and a ta-

ble is therefore prefixed, pointing out the particular forms referred to in that work; but as many others have been inſerted, which may render the publication ſeparately uſeful, it was thought right to give a general Index to the whole, under alphabetical titles."

Mr. Tidd's well known accuracy and experience as a pleader, renders it unneceſſary that we ſhould enter into a particular commendation of theſe precedents. Every perſon in poſſeſſion of his valuable work on the Practice of the Court of King's Bench, muſt alſo acquire the preſent collection as a neceſſary Appendix to the former. Indeed it is equally uſeful and neceſſary to all who purſue or ſtudy the profeſſion of the law.

MISCELLANIES.

ART. 33. *German Grammar, adapted to the Uſe of Engliſhmen. By George Henry Noehden, Phil. D.* Mawman, Dulau, &c. 8vo. 5s. 1800.

In his Introduction, this author has given a conciſe hiſtorical account of the German tongue, with its various dialects; and explained the origin of the *High German*, which idiom is finally become the general language of the country, being now excluſively uſed for writing, and for polite converſation. At the ſame time, he throws out ſome hints in which parts of the country the High German is beſt ſpoken, and which he would recommend to the preference of the foreigner, who means to reſide in Germany for the purpoſe of acquiring the language. Great pains have been taken with the chapter on Pronunciation; and the Sounds and Accents are deſcribed as accurately as the nature of the ſubject will admit. The Gender is, in German, attended with peculiar difficulties: the rules are few, and the exceptions are extremely numerous; ſo that the learner muſt truſt more to his own obſervation and memory, than to the inſtruction of the grammarian. However, what rules could be eſtabliſhed, the author has brought together in this work. He has conſiderable merit in ſettling the variation of the Subſtantives, which he reduces to four declenſions; and he ſo defines and determines them, that there appears to be no longer any uncertainty in this part of Grammar. Whoever has ſeen the German Grammars hitherto publiſhed, muſt know how vague and uncertain this ſubject was: the learner could, by them, never aſcertain to which declenſion the ſubſtantive he might meet with ought to be referred. For this reaſon, we find the number of declenſions different in almoſt every Grammar; and it varies, if we are not miſtaken, from one to ten*. But none of them determines the words which belong to each declenſion, in the way pointed out in the work before us. The Adjectives are, by this author, repreſented under *four forms*, by which their different application is rendered clear and intelligible. Some uſeful obſervations occur

* Mr. Render ſays there is *but one* declenſion in the German language; Crabb makes *five*; Wendeborn *eight*, or *ten*; Adelung *eight*; ſome, we believe, *three*, &c.

in

in the chapter on the Pronoun: among others, the peculiar mode of addreſs uſed by the Germans, in ſubſtituting the third perſon for the ſecond, is illuſtrated. The chapter on the Verb has been executed with diligence. The author very juſtly admits no more than three auxiliaries. The uſe of the Compounds the ſtudent will find greatly facilitated by the manner in which the ſubject is treated, and by the obſervations ſubjoined. The ſpace allotted to this account will not allow us to enter into a further detail; but we have to remark, that no ſmall degree of attention has been beſtowed on the remaining chapters of the Firſt Part. The Second Part of this Grammar is divided into three Chapters: the firſt, *on the Agreement and Government of Words*, anſwers to what is commonly called the Syntax. The ſecond Chapter preſents ſome ſtriking idioms of the German language; and the third is *on the Arrangement of Words*. This latter is a ſubject which has not been attempted before; and as the knowledge of it is ſo eſſential, both for writing and ſpeaking the German with propriety, the author, with juſtice, claims the attention of the reader to this part of his performance. The Appendix furniſhes ſome extracts for the practice of reading; and a collection of words and phraſes, intended to aſſiſt the learner in his firſt attempts at ſpeaking.

At a period when the German language is, in every department of literature, become of ſo much importance, while the means of acquiring it were heretofore ſo imperfectly ſupplied, we are happy to have it in our power, to recommend to our readers a work like the preſent, adapted equally to the uſe of the beginner, who will find the firſt elements explained in it in a peculiarly clear, and ſometimes a new manner; and of thoſe who have already made ſome progreſs in the language, who will likewiſe obſerve, that the author has kept pace with the modern improvements in it, and that this German Grammar is more comprehenſive than any which had before appeared in this country.

ART. 34. *The Eſſence of Malone, or the "Beauties" of that faſcinating Writer, extracted from his immortal Work, in Five Hundred, Sixty-nine Pages, and a Quarter, juſt publiſhed; and (with his accuſtomed Felicity) entitled* "Some *Account of the Life and Writings of John Dryden!!*" *Second Edition enlarged.* 8vo. 142 pp. 3s. 6d. Becket. 1800.

An author, who ridicules another for being tedious, ſhould take eſpecial care not to fall into the ſame fault himſelf; which this writer does in a very high degree, by extending his banter to 142 pages, which might perhaps have been amuſing, had it been compriſed in the odd 42.

ART. 35. *An Examination of the Merits and Tendency of the Purſuits of Literature. Part Firſt. By W. Burdon, A. M. formerly Fellow of Emanuel College, Cambridge.* 8vo. 96 pp. 2s. Brown, Newcaſtle. 1799.

The rage of a tigreſs, whoſe whelps have been wounded or ſtolen, is hardly inferior to the fury of this writer againſt the author of the Pur-

ſuits of Literature. A writer, not very logical, undertook to prove that author a Jacobin; if he ſees how he is attacked for cenſuring Jacobins, and their works, he will ſurely relinquiſh that opinion. Mr. B. ſays a great deal; but he gives us to underſtand that he would ſay much more, *if he were not afraid.* Speaking of the controul of government over Literature, he ſays, "I might enlarge on this ſubject, if I felt at liberty to expreſs my ſentiments; but the times of *diſcuſſion are now paſt*, we *muſt now* all think alike." Whence the author derives this fear, or conceives ſuch a neceſſity, it is not eaſy to gueſs. His unjuſt and illiberal expreſſions reſpecting the clergy, in p. 50, are beyond all bounds. In a note, p. 80, he ſays, "Let it be remarked, that I here and at all times ſeparate French principles and French conduct: *the principles of their Conſtitution are excellent*; the conduct of their rulers is execrable." We ſhould like to know to which of their *ſix* Conſtitutions he means to apply this praiſe of excellence. He concludes this note by ſaying, "ſhould Buonaparte prove a tyrant or a traitor, human nature is no longer to be truſted." (Nov. 28, 1799). It may eaſily be gueſſed, except by Mr. C. how this adorer of Bonaparte will criticize the Purſuits of Literature.

ART. 36. *Secret Memoirs of the Court of Peterſburg, particularly towards the End of the Reign of Catharine II. and the Commencement of that of Paul I. forming a Deſcription of the Manners of Peterſburg at the Cloſe of the Eighteenth Century; and containing various Anecdotes, collected during a Reſidence of Ten Years in that Capital; together with Remarks on the Education of the Grand Dukes, the Manners of the Ladies, and the Religion of the People. Tranſlated from the French. In Two Volumes.* 8vo. 10s. Longman and Rees. 1800.

We are avowed enemies to every ſpecies of literary impoſition, whether it ſhows itſelf in oſtentatious title-pages, calculated to allure and deceive the reader; or, in extending to two volumes what ought to be compriſed in one, in order to pick his pocket. Theſe volumes are liable to both theſe exceptions; in other reſpects they are entertaining and agreeable enough. Moſt of what is ſaid of Catharine was before told us in Mr. Tooke's entertaining work; but many anecdotes are related of the preſent Emperor, which, if authentic, tend greatly to leſſen our aſtoniſhment at any thing he may have done already, or may chooſe to do hereafter. We tranſcribe the following anecdote: "Since his acceſſion one of his horſes ſtumbled with him, in one of the ſtreets of Peterſburg. He alighted immediately, held a ſort of council with his attendants, and the horſe was condemned to receive fifty laſhes with a whip. Paul cauſed them to be given on the ſpot, before the populace, and counted himſelf the ſtrokes, ſaying, There, Sir, that is for having ſtumbled with the Emperor." Once more—"One day, when only Grand Duke, he met in the gardens a man with a round hat, who wiſhed to avoid him. Paul cauſed the man to be brought before him, and found that he was a clockmaker, who came to repair his time-keepers. After having at great length remonſtrated with him on the indecency of round hats, he aſked his wife for ſome pins, and raiſing the flaps of the hat, cocked it himſelf, and then replaced it upon the head of its owner."

ART.

ART. 37. *An Indian Glossary; consisting of some Thousand Words and Terms commonly used in the East-Indies; with full Explanations of their respective Meanings, forming an useful Vade Mecum, extremely serviceable in assisting Strangers to acquire with Ease and Quickness the Language of that Country. By T. T. Roberts, Lieut. &c. of the 3d Regiment, &c. of the Native Infantry E. I.* 8vo. 8 Sheets. 3s. 6d. Murray and Highley. 1800.

At the time of Mr. Hastings's trial, in 1788, was published by Mr. Stockdale a small volume entitled, The Indian Vocabulary. On that the present publication is evidently founded; the longer articles being to a word and a comma precisely the same. The author does not confess to have made such use of any book, but says, a work published by Mr. Hadley on the same plan fell into his hands, but did not induce him to relinquish his project, as he found his words more numerous than those of Mr. Hadley. Whether both publications were obliged to Mr. H. or not, is more than we can say, not having seen his book: but certainly the additions to that which we have mentioned are not extremely important. Even its faults are copied: for ADDA is here, as well as there, explained "*a Dawk chokey*," words utterly incomprehensible without the Glossary, and with it only to be guessed at in their new connection. It seems that they should mean "a Post-house."

Both these books are very deficient, and the deficiencies are usually the same. Thus both want *Kurrea*, a term for a village, and its territory, explained by Beatson, App. xxiv. In orthography both differ from many of the most respectable authorities; thus they have *Behauder* for *Bahauder*, and *Mousa* for *Mozah*, &c. But this is a point so constantly varied by all English writers in India, that we cannot alledge it as any ground of complaint.

ART. 38. *A Praxis of Logic, for the Use of Schools. By John Collard.* 12mo. 231 pp. 5s. Johnson. 1799.

This author first published an Epitome of Logic, under the name of DRALLOC, which was his real name reversed. This we noticed with commendation (vol. vii, p. 449). He then ventured to give his real name, and thus published what he entitled "The Essentials of Logic." This, as being virtually only another edition of the first, we did not particularly notice. In the present Praxis, the author has reduced his system into a form convenient for learners; being digested into questions and answers, with illustrative observations subjoined. This endeavour to render the art of reasoning, and the rules for analyzing arguments, familiar to young minds, appears to us very commendable, and the method likely to be found useful in practice.

ART.

ART. 39. *Latin Proſody made eaſy, or Rules and Authorities for the Quantity of final Syllables in General, and of the Increments of Nouns and Verbs, interſperſed with occaſional Obſervations and Conjectures on the Pronunciation of the ancient Greeks and Romans. To which are added, Directions for ſcanning and compoſing different Kinds of Verbs, followed by analytic Remarks on the harmonious Structure of the Hexameter; together with Synoptical Tables of Quantity for every Declenſion and Conjugation. By T. Carey,* 8vo. 192 pp. 5s. Cadell and Davies. 1800.

By his long and overflowing title-page, the only objection we perceive to his book Mr. Carey has made it unneceſſary for us to deſcribe its contents. It is evidently a work of much utility, and evinces not only induſtry but ſagacity and care. His remarks on the *-rimus* and *-ritis* of the perfect and future ſubjunctive, have convinced us that they were moſt probably common in the penultima; and the additional proof in the Preface, drawn from the cadence of Cicero, is to us as convincing as it is ingenious. His memorial verſes compriſe abundant information in a ſmall compaſs; and the Synoptical Tables, at the end, are of the moſt uſeful kind, and cannot fail to clear away many doubts from the minds of learners.

ART. 40. *Some Account of St. Bartholomew's Hoſpital, London.* 12mo. 6d. Weſt and Hughes. 1800.

The account of the founders and revenue of the Hoſpital is very ſhort, and not correct or ſatisfactory. Dr. Radcliffe's name, who was a large benefactor, is omitted, as well as many others. The author gives a deſcription of the Hoſpital, and of the ſeveral wards, with the number of patients each of theſe are calculated to contain. The names of the phyſicians, ſurgeons, and other officers, the times of taking in patients, their diet and management; but the whole appears to be done in a haſty manner, A more ample and correct account of the foundation, ſucceſſive increaſe, and preſent eſtabliſhment, of this ſplendid receptacle for the ſick and wounded, as well as of the other Royal Hoſpitals, would be well received by the public.

ART. 41. *The State of the Hop-Plantations, including a candid Review of the Diſputes between the old and new Hop-Merchants: with a correct Table, exhibiting the prime Coſt and Sale of the Hops. To which are added, Strictures on Monopoly; together with Hints on the preſent Scarcity and high Price of Proviſions. By W. Randall, Nurſeryman, Maidſtone, Kent; Author of Plans for training Oak Timbers to compaſs Shapes for Naval Purpoſes; ſince publiſhed in the Annals of the Society of Arts, &c.* 8vo. 86 pp. 2s. 6d. Symonds. 1800.

Little information in many words. All that we can collect from this *dear* book is, that *hop planters* are among the greateſt ſimpletons, and *hop merchants* among the moſt cunning knaves in the kingdom. The hints on *ſcarcity* are not worth one grain of wheat.

ART.

ART. 42. *The Latin Scholar's Guide, or Clarke's and Turner's Latin Exerciſes corrected. Together with the References to the Originals from which the Sentences are extracted. By Mr. Tocquot, Author of the Royal Pocket Engliſh and French Dictionary.* 8vo. 9s. Dulau. 1800.

The editor of this uſeful book has given proof of uncommon diligence, in aſcertaining moſt of the paſſages taken by Clarke and Turner from the claſſical Latin authors. The work, in this form, is calculated for the aſſiſtance of thoſe who wiſh to teach themſelves the art of writing Latin; or for the guidance of thoſe who teach others, that they may avoid giving any erroneous inſtructions. But to boys, who generally wiſh to ſee the exerciſe given by the maſter performed for them, it would offer an irreſiſtible temptation to idleneſs.

ART. 43. *Abregé des Memoires pour ſervir a l'Hiſtoire du Jacobiniſme. Par M. l'Abbé Barruel.* 8vo. 8s. Dulau, &c. 1798.

A principal fault of the original work being that it was too full of words and repetitions, an abridgment of it may be recommended with peculiar propriety. The Proteſtant reader ſhould be cautioned againſt the prejudices of the Catholic author, under both forms of this otherwiſe uſeful work.

ART. 44. *The Perſian Diary; or, Reflection's Oriental Gift of daily Counſel. By William Robſon, of Caſtle Cary.* 12mo. 1s. 6d. Wallis. 1800.

What this little book has to do with Perſia or the Eaſt, the author has not condeſcended to explain. It is a calendar with a moral ſentence for every day in the year. The inſtruction is however excluſively moral, and not religious; in this point of view, it is fitter undoubtedly for a Perſian than a Chriſtian.

FOREIGN CATALOGUE.

FRANCE.

ART. 45. *De la littérature conſidérée dans ſes rapports avec les inſtitutions ſociales; par Mad.* de Staël. 2 *Vols. in* 8vo. Pr. 9 fr. Paris.

This new production of a pen already known by other approved works, is compoſed of two parts, very diſtinct from, and indeed, to a certain degree, independent on each other.

The

The first presents a general history of literature, considered according to the relations which it has had, at each of its successive epochs, to political institutions, religious opinions, and the condition of women.

The second part comprises different considerations on the actual state of literature in France, with conjectures in regard to its future probable or possible progress.

Mme. *de Staël* begins the history of literature with that of Greek literature, in which she distinguishes three epochs; the time of Homer, the age of Pericles, and that of Alexander.

The first of these epochs is that in which poetry chiefly flourished. The second is marked by the progress of eloquence and of tragedy. Lastly, the third is distinguished by the developement of reason in the research of moral and political truths.

The principal cause to which it is owing that the Greek poetry is the first in excellence, is, according to this author, the circumstance of its being the first in date. What has most contributed to its serving as a general model, is, that it never had any.

According to Mme. *de St.* poetry, properly so called, is " l'art de peindre par la parole tout ce qui frappe les regards. La plus forte impression résultante de la description des objets physiques, a dû être produite par le premier poëte qui a su les peindre. La puissance de l'imagination est d'autant plus vive que l'exercice de cette puissance est plus nouveau —Loin donc qu'il faille s'étonner que la première poésie ait été la plus admirable, c'est à cette circonstance même qu'est due sa supériorité."

The author afterwards examines the influence of the religious opinions of the Greeks on the dramatic art. The imperfection and frequent indecency of the Greek comedy, is ascribed by her to the nature of democratic manners, to the want of that taste which arises from the morality of actions, and to the exclusion of women from dramatic exhibitions.

Passing now to the examination of eloquence and philosophy among the Greeks, she finds the cause of the superiority of the former to consist in the character of the democratic government; and the source of the imperfections of the latter to be the nature of the human mind itself, the first effects of which can only be uncertainty and error.

To this picture of Greek succeeds that of Latin literature. In this, as in that, three great epochs are observable: the latter period of the republic, the age of Augustus, and the interval between the death of this Emperor and the reign of the Antonines.

The first epoch of Greek literature is marked by the triumph of poetry; whereas it is the success of eloquence which distinguishes the corresponding epoch of Latin literature. The third in both is remarkable for the cultivation of philosophy.

The order of philosophy now brings Mme. *de St.* to that epoch so famous in history, and generally represented to have been so prejudicial to civilization, and to the progress of the human mind; namely, the invasion of the Roman empire by the barbarians. This author, however, discovers in it many causes of development to the moral and intellectual perfectibility of man. She likewise considers the Christian

religion to have contributed eſſentially to the aſſimilation of people, and to have been the immediate means of the happy combination of ſuch oppoſite characters.

She attributes to it alſo the abolition of domeſtic ſlavery, the amelioration of the condition of women, and the general encreaſe of ſympathy.

The ſtudy of theology has likewiſe been to the human mind a further cauſe of improvement, by habituating it to attention and abſtraction, and by introducing into ſcientific diſcuſſions a ſpirit of party.

" Si l'eſprit de faction," ſays ſhe, " ne s'étoit pas introduit dans la métaphyſique, ſi les paſſions ambitieuſes n'avoient pas été intéreſſées dans les diſcuſſions abſtraites, les eſprits ne s'y ſeroient jamais aſſez vivement attachés pour acquérir, dans ce genre difficile, tous les moyens néceſſaires aux découvertes des ſiècles ſuivans.

" Ainſi marche l'inſtruction, pour la maſſe des hommes, quand les opinions que l'on profeſſe ſur un ordre d'idées quelconques, deviennent la cauſe et les armes des partis, la haine, la fureur, la jalouſie parcourent tous les rapports, ſaiſiſſent tous les côtés des objets en diſcuſſion, agitent toutes les queſtions qui en dépendent : et lorſque les paſſions ſe retirent, la raiſon va recueillir, au milieu du champ de bataille, quelques débris utiles à la recherche de la vérité."

After ſome general obſervations on the different characteriſtics of ancient and modern literature, Mme. *de St.* proceeds to the critical examination of the literature of the different nations of Europe, beginning with that of the Italians, and of the Spaniards. She ſeeks in the political circumſtances which preſided in Italy over the revival of letters, the cauſes which have favoured, or, at leaſt, permitted the ſucceſs of certain branches of knowledge, while they oppoſed the perfection of others.

Admitting the ſuperiority of the Italians in the fine arts, their talent for ridicule and burleſque poetry, their ſucceſs in the cultivation of phyſical ſcience, the author does not allow them true eloquence or a philoſophical ſpirit.

The prevalence of ſuperſtitious ideas, and the diviſion of the country into ſmall ſtates, from which reſults the diſperſion of men of talents, are reckoned by Mme. *de St.* among the principal cauſes of the defects to be found in Italian literature.

The 11th chapter of the firſt part is conſecrated to general obſervations on the literature of the north; the author diſtinguiſhing literature into that of the ſouth, of which *Homer* is the ſource, and that of the north, the origin of which is to be referred to *Oſſian*. From the former is derived the literature of the Italians, of the Spaniards, and of the French, in the age of Louis XIV. from the latter that of the Engliſh, of the Germans, and ſome other northern people.

What characterizes the literature of the north is melancholy, the expreſſion of ſentiments ariſing from the conſideration of what is incomplete in the deſtiny of man.

" L'imagination du Nord," ſays Mme. *de St.* " ſe plaît ſur le bord de la mer, au bruit des vents, dans les bruyères ſauvages; elle porte vers l'avenir, vers un autre monde, l'ame fatiguée de ſa deſtinée.

L'ima-

imation des hommes du Nord s'élance au delà de cette terre dont habitoient les confins; elle s'élance à travers les nuages qui bordent leur horizon et ſemblent repréſenter l'obſcur paſſage de la vie à l'éternité."

From theſe conſiderations, the author proceeds to the analyſis of Engliſh literature, which begins with an examination of the ſublime beauties, and what are here called the *irrégularités choquantes* of *Shakſpeare*. She endeavours to account for ſome of theſe beauties, and ſome of theſe faults, from the manners and government of the Engliſh nation in the reign of Elizabeth.

It remained to ſpeak of the Eloquence and of the Philoſophy of the Engliſh. Mme. *de St.* obſerves that, with regard to our eloquence, it is more founded on accuracy of reaſoning, than on the reſources of the imagination.

" Les deux partis qui diviſent le parlement," ſays ſhe, " ne luttent point, comme les Plébéïens et les Patriciens, avec toutes les paſſions de l'homme. Ce ſont toujours quelques rivalités individuelles, contenues par l'ambition même qui les excite : ce ſont des débats, dans leſquels l'oppoſition voulant donner au roi un miniſtre de ſon parti, garde toujours dans ſa réſiſtance même, les égards néceſſaires pour arriver à ce but."

The author allows one chapter only to German Literature.

In their Poetry, ſhe obſerves that the Germans are deficient in taſte, grace, and gaiety. They excel in pain[illegible]g painful feelings, melancholy impreſſions, and rural nature.

The unſettled ſtate of their language prevents them from attaining perfection in the art of writing; and the inſulated manner in which their diſtinguiſhed authors live, perpetuates the uncertainty of their language.

Their philoſophy is bold and profound. The faults of their political inſtitutions are the principal cauſe of their taſte for metaphyſical diſcuſſions.

" Le régime féodal auquel l'Allemange eſt ſoumiſe," remarks this author, " ne lui permet pas de jouir des avantages politiques attachés à la fédération. Néanmoins la littérature allemande porte le caractère de la littérature d'un peuple libre, et la raiſon en eſt évidente. Les hommes de lettres vivent entre eux en république : plus il y a d'abus révoltans dans le deſpotiſme des rangs, plus les hommes éclairés ſe ſéparent de la ſociété et des affaires publiques. Ils conſidèrent toutes les idées dans leurs rapports naturels; les inſtitutions qui exiſtent chez eux, ſont trop contraires aux plus ſimples notions de la philoſophie, pour qu'ils puiſſent en rien y ſoumettre leur raiſon.

" Les Anglais ſont moins indépendans que les Allemands dans leur manière générale de conſidérer tout ce qui tient aux idées religieuſes et politiques. Les Anglais trouvent le repos et la liberté dans l'ordre de choſes qu'ils ont adopté, et conſentent à la modification de quelques principes philoſophiques. Ils reſpectent leur propre bonheur; ils ménagent de certains préjugés, comme l'homme qui auroit épouſé la femme qu'il aime, ſeroit enclin à ſoutenir l'indiſſolubilité du mariage. Les philoſophes d'Allemagne, entourés d'inſtitutions vicieuſes ſans excuſes

cuſes comme ſans avantages, ſe ſont entièrement livrés à l'ex[illegible] goureux des véri és naturelles."

Hitherto we have had no account of French Literature; it is with this that Mme. *de St.* terminates the firſt part of her work.

She begins by enquiring (what of courſe ſhe takes for granted) why the French is that nation which has the greateſt taſte and gaiety; and fancies that ſhe has diſcovered the cauſe of this diſpoſition to be in the accidental forms of its monarchical conſtitution.

After ſome conſiderations on the character of French Literature, during the age of Louis XIV. the author examines its progreſs and ſucceſſive modifications, from this firſt epoch to 1789.

From the different lines which compoſe the hiſtoric picture, of which we have here given a ſketch, reſults, in the opinion of Mme. *de St.* a leading and general fact, to which ſhe has particularly attended. It is that from Homer to our own days, in the moſt brilliant, as in the darkeſt epochs of hiſtory, the human mind has never ceaſed to make ſome progreſs, reaſon has conſtantly continued to advance in development and in ſtrength; which encourages the hope entertained by the author, of the indefinite *perfectibility* of the human race.

The object propoſed by Mme. *de St.* in the ſecond part of her work, is to examine what would be the character of the literature " d'un grand peuple, d'un peuple éclairé, chez lequel ſeroient établies la liberté, l'égalité politique, et chez lequel regneroient des mœurs en harmonie avec ſes inſtitutions." This part is compoſed almoſt entirely of conjectures on the future; which are, however, ſaid to have for their baſis the experience of the paſt; and though intended by their author more immediately for France, are, ſhe obſerves, *under certain modifications*, ſuſceptible of a more general application. We ſhall cite from this part one paſſage only, where the author, in her remarks on Comedy, ſays:

" Depuis quelques temps, on appelle un caractère décidé celui qui marche à ſon intérêt au mépris de tous ſes devoirs; un homme ſpirituel, celui qui trahit ſucceſſivement avec art tous les liens qu'il a formés.—*On veut donner à la vertu l'air de la duperie, et faire paſſer le vice pour la grande vertu d'une ame forte.* Il faut que la comédie s'attache à faire ſentir avec talent que l'immoralité du cœur eſt auſſi la preuve des bornes de l'eſprit; il faut qu'elle parvienne a mettre en ſouffrance l'amour-propre des hommes corrompus, et qu'elle faſſe prendre au ridicule une direction nouvelle. On aimoit jadis à peindre la grâce de certains défauts, la niaiſerie des qualités eſtimables; mais ce qui eſt déſirable aujourd'hui, c'eſt de conſacrer l'eſprit à tout rétablir dans le ſens vrai de la nature, à montrer réunis enſemble le vice et la ſtupidité, le génie et la vertu. . . .

" Les hommes qui veulent faire recevoir leurs vices et leurs baſſeſſes comme des grâces de plus, dont la prétention à l'eſprit eſt telle qu'ils ſe vanteroient preſque à vous même de vous avoir habilement trahis, s'ils n'eſpéroient pas que vous le ſaurez un jour; ces hommes qui veulent cacher leur incapacité par leur ſcélérateſſe, ſe flattant que l'on ne découvrira jamais qu'*un eſprit ſi fort contre la morale univerſelle, eſt ſi foible dans ſes conceptions politiques*; ces caractères ſi indépendans de l'opinion

...on des hommes honnêtes, et ſi tremblans devant celle des hommes ...ians, ces charlatans de vices, ces frondeurs de principes élevés, ces moqueurs des ames ſenſibles, c'eſt eux qu'il faut vouer au ridicule qu'ils préparent, depouiller comme des êtres miſérables, et abandonner à la riſée des enfans.—Ce n'eſt rien que de tourner contre eux la puiſſance énergique de l'indignation: il faut ſavoir leur ôter juſqu'à cette réputation d'adreſſe et d'inſolence ſur laquelle ils comptoient, comme compenſation de la perte de l'eſtime." *Eſpr. d. Journ.*

ART. 46. *Relation des Voyages de* Saugnier *à la côte d'Afrique, à Maroc, au Sénégal, à Gorée, à Galam, &c. avec des détails intéreſſans pour ceux qui ſe deſtinent au commerce de l'or, de l'ivoire et autres productions de ce pays*; *publiée par* Laborde; 1 vol. 8vo. Paris.

From the voyages which have hitherto been made to different parts of Africa, we are yet made acquainted with a ſmall portion only of the immenſe countries of that continent; and though it lies the neareſt to Europe, it is ſtill in its interior, in a great meaſure, unknown.

It is to be regretted that the relation of *Saugnier* is rather that of his own misfortunes, than a detail of ſuch information as he might, under other circumſtances, have acquired: but a ſlave of the Moors, on whoſe coaſt his veſſel had ſuffered ſhipwreck, he had nothing to expect but death, or unremitting ſufferings. We find however, in his recital, ſome particulars concering the manners, the cuſtoms, and the character of the different hords of Arabs, among whom he lived. That of the Mongearts, which was the only one on the ſtrand at the time of the ſhipwreck, did not take to itſelf the whole of the plunder of the veſſel; they were obliged to divide it with the Moors of the Biledulgerid, a warlike nation, known by the name of Monſeleminc. It was to the ſhare of one of theſe Arabs that *Saugnier* fell; he eſcaped from them, and was afterwards ſeized by other Moors, who conducted him, after a journey of thirty days acroſs the deſert, to their camp.

He deſcribes them as follows:

"Les hommes," ſays he, "s'occupent de la chaſſe et de la garde des troupeaux, les femmes de filer et de préparer les vivres; ils ſe couvrent également de peaux de chèvres ou de pagnes lorſqu'ils peuvent s'en procurer de Guinée. La parure des hommes conſiſte à avoir de belles armes, telles que poignards, ſabres, fuſils, et un chapelet de gros criſtal blanc; quant à celle des femmes, c'eſt en colliers d'ambre, de corail, de verroteries de toute eſpèce, en boucles d'oreilles d'or et d'argent, ſuivant la richeſſe des particuliers, et en une pagne fort ample dont la moitié eſt rouge."

Being ſold ſucceſſively to different Arabs, *Saugnier* arrives at Glimi, the principal city of Cape Nun, where ſome French and Engliſh merchants from Mogador, being acquainted with the diſtreſſes of theſe ſhipwrecked perſons, ranſomed all thoſe who had eſcaped from this misfortune, among whom was *Saugnier*. Being carried to Morocco, he conceived that his ſlavery was going to be terminated, and that he ſhould again enjoy his liberty, when the Emperor, enraged to find that a more ready obedience had been paid to the Chriſtians, than to himſelf

himſelf in his own ſtates, ordered the ranſom money to be returned to the merchants, ſo that *Saugnier* and his companions again became ſlaves, but ſlaves of the Emperor, that is to ſay, reſpected by all ſubjects. On being preſented to the Emperor, they were treated by him with kindneſs, and a few days afterwards reſtored to their liberty, which they did not expect ſo ſoon to recover. When arrived at Tangiers, by the care of the French Vice-Conſul, they embarked in a Spaniſh veſſel, and ſafely reached Cadiz.

In the journeys which *Saugnier* had taken in the interior of Africa with his different maſters, he had ſeen the wandering nations which inhabit the *Saara* as far as the Niger, and bearing indiſcriminately the names of *Nars*, *Moors*, or Arabs. They are divided among themſelves; the moſt conſiderable being the Mongearts, Traſſarts, Braſſarts, and Monſelemines: theſe laſt, accuſtomed to murder and to pillage, render thoſe unhappy who have the misfortune to be placed in their neighbourhood. *Saugnier* obſerves of them in general, that, "Il n'eſt pas poſſible qu'un peuple toujours errant, toujours fugitif, compoſé de l'aſſemblage de diverſes nations, n'ait adopté une partie des uſages et des ſuperſtitions de ſes voiſins; quelle que ſoit leur manière de penſer, ils n'ont que l'apparence et le nom de Mahométans. On remarque dans leurs coutumes, les principes de la loi naturelle; elle eſt empirente preſque toutes leurs actions. La nature abandonnée à elle-même, et l'exemple, ſont l'unique éducation d'un peuple égal dans ſes principes et dans ſes erreurs."

Of the Emperor of Morocco, *Saugnier* ſays that being a deſcendant of Mahomet, becauſe he pretends to be of the family of the Sherifs, he is regarded as the interpreter of the law. The prieſts, who are called *Talbs*, are always choſen from among his friends. He is conſidered by his ſubjects to be inſpired by the prophet, and to be infallible. The reſpect entertained for him is ſo great, that he is looked upon to be particularly fortunate who dies by his hand; this is eſteemed a favour by a religious Moor, who is then ſure to go into the boſom of Mahomet, to enjoy eternal felicity there.

"La croyance générale," adds our traveller, "eſt celle de l'immortalité de l'ame pour les hommes qui ſont zélés obſervateurs de la loi; les autres doivent ſouffrir pendant quelque temps, et ſont enſuite anéantis. Pour les femmes, il n'y en a d'immortelles que celles qui ont été inviolablement fidelles à leurs maris; les autres périſſent entièrement. Suivant leurs principes, l'homme n'eſt point libre, tout eſt réglé de toute éternité; c'eſt pourquoi ſi quelqu'un d'eux commet un crime, il n'en eſt pas moins eſtimé; lorſqu'un Maure eſt dans l'adverſité, il la ſupporte avec un courage héroïque."

All the dangers which *S.* had incurred, and all the evils which he had ſuffered, were not ſufficient to diſcourage him; he ventured to undertake a ſecond voyage, to ſee whether fortune would be more favourable to him; and arrived, without encountering any material difficulties, at Senegal; which, very differently from MM. *Adanſon* and *Dumanet*, who repreſent this country to be the abode of happineſs and enchantment, he deſcribes as the moſt terrible of ſituations, and that in which it is the moſt difficult to procure the firſt neceſſaries of life.

"Moi,"

"Moi," says he, "qui ai parcouru la plus grande partie de ces cantons, je n'ai trouvé le pays que du plus au moins détestable: aussi, lorsqu'on s'y ennuie, on y trouve bientôt la fin de son existence sans se donner la mort; il suffit ou d'y rester, ou, pour hâter la fin de ses peines, de faire le voyage de Galam."

However, notwithstanding all the hardships which our traveller had suffered, and all the dangers, both from the natives and from the climate, to which he had been exposed, the knowledge he had acquired, and "*le caractère sacré que la qualité de l'esclave de l'empire lui donne vis-à vis des nombreuses peuplades qui reconnoissent de loin comme de près la sainteté de ce souverain,*" determine him to propose to the French government to commission him to undertake, at a very trifling expence, *un des plus grandes voyages* which has ever been attempted by land, and which, notwithstanding *seven* very material obstacles that he would have to surmount, *il brûle d'exécuter.* *Ibid.*

ART. 47. *Tableau du commerce de la Grèce, formé d'après une année moyenne, depuis* 1787 *jusqu'en* 1797, *par* Felix Beaujour, *ex-consul en* Grèce. 2 Vols. Pr. 8 fr. 25 cent. Paris.

The author of this work, connected, by his situation, with the first merchants of Salonichi, and of all the commercial cities of Greece, as well as of Turkey in Europe, was enabled to procure very accurate information in regard to the commerce of one of the most interesting parts of the world; and which differs, says he, as much from that of other towns, as Turkey itself differs from other states.

"Je suis sur les lieux," adds he, "et mes observations portent sur des faits. . . . . Nourri, dès ma jeunesse, des principes des économistes, et, depuis, de ceux de Smith et de Stewant, il a bien fallu ployer ma théorie, puisque je ne pouvois faire ployer les faits. . . . Il n'est pas bon de trop se fier à ceux qui ne lisent que dans les livres, et il vaut mieux en croire ceux qui mènent la roue du commerce ou qui ont sous les yeux cette voie." *Ibid.*

ART. 48. *Théatre de* Schiller, *traduit de l'Allemand par* Lamartellière, *membre de plusieurs sociétés litéraires. 2 Vols. in* 8vo. 500 pp. each. Paris.

This translation by Mr. *Lamartellière* is correct, energetic, elegant; he has had the caution to place in the notes such passages, as would be most likely to shock the taste of other countries; but he has likewise, by translating them, put it in the power of the reader to form a just idea of the original.

We shall only remark, that the dramatic muse of *Schiller* seems to delight chiefly in exaggeration and absurdity. It may indeed, from time to time, discover traits of genius; but,

C'est peu qu'un un ouvrage où les fautes fourmillent,
Des éclairs de beauté de tems en tems pétillent.

Voltaire

Voltaire has ſomewhere ſaid: "Rien n'eſt plus aiſé que d'ouvrer à nature; rien n'eſt plus difficile, que de l'imiter. On fait de l'Oſſian quand on veut, et du Virgile quand on peut."

We ſhould be very ſorry that our young authors ſhould adopt *Schiller* for their model; but it is proper that they ſhould read him, that they may ſee to what exceſſes they may be carried by the deſertion of approved models. *Ibid.*

ITALY.

ART. 49. *Idea di un repertorio per i riſultati d'oſſervazioni e eſperienze relative alle materie combuſtibili.* Florence.

A ſeries of uſeful experiments on combuſtible matters.

GERMANY.

ART. 50. *Der beſorgte Forſtmann, eine Zeitſchrift über Verderbniſs der Wälder durch Thiere, und vorzüglich Inſekten überhaupt. Geſammelt und herausgegeben von* Joh. Jac. Freyherr von Linker, *H. S. Weim. Kammerrathe.—The careful Foreſter, a Journal relative to the Deſtruction cauſed in Foreſts by Animals, and principally by Inſects; compiled and publiſhed by* Baron de Linker, &c. *Vol. I. No.* 1—4. 530 pp. in 8vo. with 6 plates. Weimar.

The ſcarcity of wood becomes every day more and more a ſubject of complaint in different countries; which is partly owing to the ravages made in the foreſts by inſects. To counteract them is the object of this periodical work, which is divided into four parts; the firſt will contain the hiſtory of ſuch ravages made by different animals, and by inſects; the ſecond, the natural hiſtory of theſe animals, with the means of preſerving foreſts from their devaſtations; the third, the hiſtory of the meaſures adopted by the magiſtrates of different countries for their extirpation; with reſearches into their utility, and the occaſional indication of others conſidered to be more effectual; and, laſtly, the fourth will point out the moſt profitable application of wood ſo injured; as alſo the means of ſpeedily replanting the foreſts thus laid waſte. *Jena ALZ.*

ACKNOW-

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

To *Clericus Londinenſis* we can only ſay, that the circumſtances mentioned by him was occaſioned by an accident, which we can neither explain nor remedy. Nor can we promiſe that any further ſteps will be taken in it, though our wiſh is ſtrongly on his ſide.

As we cannot at preſent ſatisfactorily anſwer the queſtions of *B. D.* we ſhall reſerve them for future notice.

J. S. is informed, that the work mentioned by him has not been deſignedly overlooked, and that enquiry will immediately be made for it, that it may have due notice.

We have received *Mr. Sedgwick's* letter, and ſhall pay attention to it.

We ſhall alſo attend to what is mentioned by "*a Firm Friend to the Principles of the Britiſh Critic.*"

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

A new edition of *Muſgrave's Euripides*, ſimilar in form to the late Oxford edition of Sophocles, has lately been undertaken at the Clarendon Preſs.

The firſt part of *Profeſſor White's Ægyptiaca*, containing about 120 pages, will be publiſhed in January.

A Collation of the Hebrew and Greek Texts of the Pſalms has been printed, and is ready for publication, by *Mr. Reeves.* As this gentleman has now an intereſt in the office of King's Printer, we are happy to know that he is likely to employ, to the very beſt advantage, the privilege of printing Bibles and Prayer-Books. Every ſcholar muſt hail with great ſatisfaction this reunion of learning and printing, which will produce undoubtedly ſome very improved editions of the moſt important books.

We are authorized to ſay, that the *Biſhop of Rocheſter* is about to publiſh a new tranſlation of the Prophet *Hoſea.* It will probably appear early in the ſpring.

Dr. Hall is tranſlating a work by *Spallanzani*, on the *Circulation of the Blood*, which will ſoon appear, with notes.

Some experiments and obſervations on *Sig. Volta's Electrical Pile*, will ſpeedily be publiſhed by *Dr. Harrington*; who undertakes to elucidate all the phænomena.

Mr. Barrow, who accompanied Lord Macartney to China, and afterwards to the Cape, is about to produce a *Hiſtory of Caffraria.*

PRINTED BY T. RICKABY, PETERBOROUGH-COURT, FLEET-STREET.

AN

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